

JPRS 75503

15 April 1980

East Europe Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

No. 1779



FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

NOTE

JPRS publications contain information primarily from foreign newspapers, periodicals and books, but also from news agency transmissions and broadcasts. Materials from foreign-language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed or reprinted, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [] are supplied by JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpt] in the first line of each item, or following the last line of a brief, indicate how the original information was processed. Where no processing indicator is given, the information was summarized or extracted.

Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically or transliterated are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear in the original but have been supplied as appropriate in context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by source.

The contents of this publication in no way represent the policies, views or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

PROCUREMENT OF PUBLICATIONS

JPRS publications may be ordered from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, Virginia 22161. In ordering, it is recommended that the JPRS number, title, date and author, if applicable, of publication be cited.

Current JPRS publications are announced in Government Reports Announcements issued semi-monthly by the National Technical Information Service, and are listed in the Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Indexes to this report (by keyword, author, personal names, title and series) are available from Bell & Howell, Old Mansfield Road, Wooster, Ohio 44691.

Correspondence pertaining to matters other than procurement may be addressed to Joint Publications Research Service, 1000 North Glebe Road, Arlington, Virginia 22201.

15 April 1980

EAST EUROPE REPORT
POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

No. 1779

CONTENTS	PAGE
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS	
Hungarian, Romanian Decree on Dual Citizenship Published (MAGYAR KOZLONY, 24 Feb 80).....	1
Hungarian Embassy Reception in Tirana (ATA, 3 Apr 80).....	6
Briefs Polish Education Delegation to CSSR	7
ALBANIA	
Tardiness, Absenteeism of Workers Deplored (Hajdar Mezini, et al.; ZERI I POPULLIT, 2 Feb 80).....	8
Need for Struggle Against Religious Manifestations Stressed (BASHKIMI, 17 Mar 80).....	12
Current Situation in Literature, Arts Discussed (Dritero Agolli; ZERI I POPULLIT, 17 Feb 80).....	14
BULGARIA	
West German Weekly Notes Muslim Persecution in Bulgaria (DER SPIEGEL, 24 Mar 80).....	20

CONTENTS (Continued)

Page

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

'PRAVDA' Interviews Foreign Minister Chnoupek (TASS, 21 Mar 80).....	23
Workers Complain About Products, Services (Vlastimil Svoboda; RUDE PRAVO, 4 Feb 80).....	24
Briefs	
Iraqi Minister in Slovakia	30
Church Appointments	30

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

West German Analysis: Outcome of 1979 GDR Amnesty (Karl Wilhelm Fricke; DEUTSCHLAND-ARCHIV, Feb 80).....	31
February 1980 Issue of SED Theoretical Journal Reviewed (NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, 6 Feb 80).....	36
Minister Assesses State Security Organs' Mission (Erich Mielke; EINHEIT, Feb 80).....	37
Culture Minister Outlines Guidance for Young Artists (Hans-Joachim Hoffmann, Werner Kuehn; EINHEIT, Feb 80).....	46
Summaries of Other Major 'EINHEIT' Articles (EINHEIT, Feb 80).....	57
Political Orientation of Youth Emphasized (Various sources, 31 Jan; 1 Feb 80).....	61
West German Commentary New FDJ Activists, by Esther Boettcher, et al.	
West German Speculation on Role of GDR Defense Counsel (Friedrich-Christian Schroeder; DEUTSCHLAND- ARCHIV, Feb 80).....	64

CONTENTS (Continued)

Page

POLAND

Briefs

Szczepanski-Casaroli Rome Meeting	68
Evangelical Church Synod	68
Wloclawek Catholic Church Deliberations	68

ROMANIA

Ceausescu Hailed on 15th Anniversary of Election as Party Chief (ROMANIA LITERARA, 20 Mar 80).....	69
'Restoration' of Marxist Philosophy Recalled, by Dumitru Ghise 'Turning Point' for Socialist Revolution, by George Ivascu	
Ceausescu's Contribution to Science, Technology Hailed (Ion Ursu; SCINTEIA, 19 Mar 80).....	72
Guinea-Bissau President Congratulates Ceausescu on Reelection (SCINTEIA, 30 Mar 80).....	79
Interference in Internal Affairs of States Condemned (Dumitriu Aninoiu; LUMEA, 20 Mar 80).....	80
Republication of Decree on People's Councils' Bodies (BULETINUL OFICIAL, 14 Feb 80).....	82
Work on Dacia Prepared for UNESCO Favorably Reviewed (Constantin Gheorghe; ERA SOCIALISTA, 20 Feb 80).....	85
Ideas of French Anthropologist, Ruffie Discussed (Ion Florea; ERA SOCIALISTA, 20 Feb 80).....	88
Increased Attention to Social Sciences Urged (Sergiu Tamas; ERA SOCIALISTA, 20 Feb 80).....	98
Briefs	
Maltese National Day Greetings	107
Stanescu in Jordan	107
Cypriot Socialist Delegation Departure	107

CONTENTS (Continued)

Page

YUGOSLAVIA

Kosovo Plans for Registration Numbers for Citizens (DELEGATSKE NOVINE, 13 Feb 80).....	108
Regulations on Border Area, Coastal Water, Island Restrictions (Editorial Report).....	112
Briefs	
Mikulic Nominated for Olympics	113
LC Expulsions in Djakovo	113

HUNGARIAN, ROMANIAN DECREE ON DUAL CITIZENSHIP PUBLISHED

Budapest MAGYAR KOZLONY in Hungarian 24 Feb 80 pp 151-153

[Text] Law Decree No 2, 1980 of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic on Publication of the Agreement between the Hungarian People's Republic and the Romanian Socialist Republic on the Resolution and Prevention of Cases of Dual Citizenship signed on 13 June 1979 in Bucharest.

[Exchange of Ratification Documents took place on 11 January 1980 in Budapest.)

Article 1. This law decree of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic publishes the agreement between the Hungarian People's Republic and the Romanian Socialist Republic on the resolution and prevention of cases of dual citizenship signed on 13 June 1979 in Bucharest.

Article 2. The Hungarian text of the agreement is as follows:

"Agreement between the Hungarian People's Republic and the Romanian Socialist Republic on the Resolution and Prevention of Cases of Dual Citizenship

The Hungarian People's Republic and the Romanian Socialist Republic

led by the desire to further the development of friendly relations between their nations on the basis of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Aid signed between the Hungarian People's Republic and the Romanina Socialist Rebpublic on 24 February 1972 in Bucharest;

desiring to resolve and to prevent cases of dual citizenship based on the voluntary decision of the persons concerned;

resolved to make this agreement. To this end they named as their representatives:

Sandor Rajnai, ambassador extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the Hungarian People's Republic to represent the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic and

Cornel Pacoste, deputy foreign minister to represent the President of the Romanian Socialist Republic.

After exchanging accreditations, found in good and proper order, they arrived at the following agreement:

Article 1.

(1) Persons of legal age who are permanent residents of the territory of one of the Signatories and are regarded as citizens of both Signatories according to the legal provisions in effect at the time this Agreement comes into effect may choose one of the two citizenships by a written declaration in accordance with the provisions of this Agreement.

(2) The declaration defined in Paragraph (1) must be prepared within a year after this Agreement becomes effective.

Article 2.

Persons who fail to make a declaration regarding their choice of citizenship within one year after the Agreement comes into effect will keep the citizenship of the Signatory in whose territory they reside on the day of the expiration of the deadline.

Article 3.

If both parents of a minor become the citizens of the same country as a result of the provisions of this Agreement the minor child will follow the citizenship of the parents.

Article 4.

(1) In case of a minor born before the Agreement became effective, if one parent is the citizen of one of the Signatories and the other parent is a citizen of the other Signatory, the parents may choose one of the two citizenships by making a joint declaration within 18 months after the Agreement becomes effective.

(2) In case of minors born after the Agreement comes into effect, if one parent is the citizen of one of the Signatories and the other parent is a citizen of the other Signatory, the parents may choose one of the two citizenships by joint declaration within one year after the birth of the minor.

(3) If a minor is regarded by both Signatories as their own citizen because of a legal judgment or a fully effective declaration of paternity, the parents may choose one of the two citizenships by joint declaration within one year after the legal judgment becomes effective or the declaration of paternity is made.

Article 5.

If parents fail to make a joint declaration regarding their choice of citizenship for their minor child within the timeframe defined in Article 4, the child shall keep the citizenship of the Signatory in whose territory he/she resides on the day the deadline expires.

Article 6.

(1) If one parent is dead, cannot be located or has been deprived of his/her parental rights of supervision, the minor child shall keep the citizenship of the Signatory which the remaining parent possesses.

(2) Minors whose parents are dead, cannot be located or have been deprived of their parental rights of supervision shall keep the citizenship of the Signatory in whose territory they reside on a permanent basis.

Article 7.

(1) The provisions of Articles 1-6 shall apply to those persons who had no permanent residence in the territory of either Signatory at the time the Agreement came into effect but obtained such permanent residence in the territory of one of the Signatories thereafter.

(2) The deadline for declarations by persons mentioned in Paragraph (1) starts at the time they first obtain permanent residence.

Article 8.

(1) The declaration shall be made in writing with two copies in accordance with the legal provisions of the Signatory whose citizenship is chosen by the person making the declaration.

(2) Persons who choose the citizenship of the Signatory in whose territory they reside permanently, whether for themselves or for their minor children, shall present their declaration to the Registrar of Births with jurisdiction in the area of their permanent residence.

(3) Persons who reside permanently within the territory of one Signatory and are choosing the citizenship of the other Signatory for themselves or their minor children shall present their declarations at the diplomatic or consular offices of the latter Signatory.

(4) If the parents have no joint permanent residence, the place where the declaration is made is governed by the permanent residence of the minor child.

Article 9.

(1) The Signatories will use diplomatic channels to exchange the lists of personal data and addresses of persons who signed declarations or, in the case of minors, have been the subject of such declarations.

The following deadlines apply to the list:

(a) within 6 months after the expiration of the deadline set in Paragraph (2) of Article 1 and Paragraph (1) of Article 4;

(b) for persons mentioned in Paragraphs (2) and (3) of Article 4 and in Article 7 who made or were the subject of declarations during the preceding year, by 31 March of every calendar year.

(2) The list shall be accompanied by a copy of the declaration containing the date of arrival.

Article 10.

(1) Persons mentioned in Paragraph (2) of Article 1, Paragraphs (1) and (3) of Article 4 or Article 7 who made or were the subject of declarations will hold their chosen citizenship starting on the day the other Signatory was informed of the declaration in the manner described in Paragraph (1) of Article 9.

(2) Persons who failed to make a declaration or be the subject of a declaration will hold their citizenship in accordance with the provisions of the Agreement starting on the day the deadline for the declaration expires.

(3) Minors mentioned in Paragraph (2) of Article 4 will hold their citizenship in accordance with the provisions of this Agreement from their birth.

Article 11.

After this Agreement becomes effective, each Signatory shall give citizenship to a citizen of the other Signatory only in case the person in question produces documents to show that his/her citizenship is no longer valid according to the laws of the other Signatory.

Article 12.

There shall be no fees for any declarations or other documents produced in connection with the application of this Agreement.

Article 13.

The Signatories will use diplomatic channels to resolve questions arising between them in the course of the interpretation or application of this Agreement.

Article 14.

(1) The Agreement is subject to ratification and will become effective on the thirtieth day following the exchange of ratification documents. Ratification documents will be exchanged in Budapest as soon as possible.

(2) The Agreement shall be valid for five years and will be extended every five years unless repudiated by one of the Signatories within 6 months preceding its expiration.

Prepared in Bucharest, on 13 June 1979, in two original copies, both in Hungarian and Romanian. Both texts are equally valid.

In the name of the Hungarian People's Republic
Sandor Rajnai, m.p.

In the name of the Romanian Socialist Republic
Cornel Pacoste, m.p."

Article 3. This law decree becomes effective on the day of publication but its provisions must be applied starting on 10 February 1980. Its implementation will be under the jurisdiction of the Minister of Internal Affairs.

Pal Losonczi
President of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic

Dr Miklos Vida
for the Secretary of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic

9164
CSO: 2500

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

HUNGARIAN EMBASSY RECEPTION IN TIRANA

AU031250 Tirana ATA in English 0920 GMT 3 Apr 80 AU

["Reception at the Embassy of the Hungarian People's Republic"--ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, 3 Apr (ATA)--On occasion of the National Day of Hungary, the interim charge d'affaires of the embassy of the Hungarian People's Republic to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Ferenc Dragon gave a reception at the embassy seat, last night.

Attending the reception were the Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Reis Malile, the Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade Marko Xega and other invitees.

Also present were heads and officials of the diplomatic representations accredited to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

CSO: 2020

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

POLISH EDUCATION DELEGATION TO CSSR--A delegation of the Polish Ministry of Education and Training led by Deputy Minister Zygmunt Huszcza, left the CSSR for home on 13 March. The delegation had attended the ceremony awarding the title "The School of Czechoslovak-Polish Friendship" on a primary school in Prague's 2d district. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 14 Mar 80 p 2 AU]

CSO: 2400

TARDINESS, ABSENTEEISM OF WORKERS DEPLORED

Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 2 Feb 80 p 2

[Article on activities of the worker-farmer control group of the Tirana District Party Committee by Hajdar Mezini, Elisabeta Reli, Gani Visha and Pavlle Gjidede: "Time is Gold. Comrades, Why Do You Think It Is Bronze?"]

[Text] The party committee of Tirana District recently sent a worker-farmer investigation group to some ministries and institutions to investigate the problem of discipline in work. This was not simply to see how the cadres go to work or how they leave work, but also to see how they utilize their work time with great efficiency. Because, this is a great matter dealing with the execution of the important decision of the 7th Plenum of the Party Central Committee and of the great tasks assigned by the 21st party Conference of the district.

What was discovered by this investigation?

In general, the basic party organizations, having in mind the party recommendations on this problem, have increased their concern for strengthening discipline and for improving the level of awareness and of requirement for reporting on the utilization of work time with productively. There is a clearer, always improving understanding of the implementation of the party decision and of Comrade Enver's recommendations.

However, the worker-farmer investigation group also ascertained certain manifestations of the weakening of discipline and of control, showing that the problem is not constantly kept in mind, and therefore, mutual negligences pave the way for liberalism. In general, in some ministries and institutions, there are violations of the schedule for starting work, stemming from concepts such as: "There is no harm done by 10 minutes delay," "Nobody asks for an account," "and, after all, we are cadres..." With the exception of the Ministry of Foreign Trade and of the Ministry of Light Industry and the Food Industry, where there was no tardiness in coming to work, in some other ministries and institutions, which were investigated, there were cadres who were coming to work 30 minutes and more behind schedule. This situation was more serious on January 16: 38 employees of the Ministry of Finance, 39

employees of the Executive Committee of the District People's Council and 60 workers of the Radio and Television [Directorate] came to work some 10 to 30 minutes behind schedule...Was it by chance and is this a small thing? No. The best proofs of this are the wrong concepts and, on some occasions, the opposition manifested toward the worker-farmer control group.

We will give some unpleasant dialogues, although we are not referring only to them:

"Why is it that many of your workers have not come to work on schedule?"

"They are in Durres, testing the refrigeration plant," answered some comrades, leadership cadres of the ministry of Domestic Trade.

"What about you, who are asking us to inform you? Do you not come to work late? (This was the tendentious question of some workers at the Radio Television [Directorate] addressed to the worker-farmer investigation group).

"Come more often, because you will help us. We thank you..." (^) (Some workers in the Ministry of Industry and Mines wrote in their "request").
"Your investigation will keep its fervor maybe one month..."

It is not unintentionally that we wrote these distorted concepts and attitudes which, in themselves, contain a kind of irony and completely justify liberalism. The failure to observe the schedule for the beginning of work by such a number of cadres and employees which, in some of the ministries and institutions investigated constitutes about one-third of the collective, makes one believe that there is lack of requirement for reporting and lack of internal control on the part of the leadership organs of the ministries and of the institutions. The expression of the abovementioned attitudes shows the failure to keep a record of the daily activities of workers. Certainly, this is not the main thing. The main thing is the awareness, self-control and self-discipline on the part of each one. But, when this is lacking, the keeping of it (the book) has its importance.

The worker-farmer investigation group discovered that some sectors of the Institute of History were without workers. Less than 50 percent of the collective came to work?! It resulted (from the investigation carried out on the spot) that only a small part of them were working in the archives and the library. The directors and chief cadres of the institute had no idea at all about the whereabouts of 13 of their workers! And, there were tendencies to justification. This was the language used by bureau secretary Turhan Shelegu at the meeting of the secretariat of the District Party Committee. No, comrade secretary! The party has emphasized that our "enterprises and institutions are not inns with two doors, where one can go in and out at will." How can a person leave the institution and go to take his postuniversity tests (as he claims) without having the authorization of the management of the institute or without the approval of the ministry? This time, the investigators dealt only with some aspects of the issue concerning the utilization of work time; we are convinced, however, that

if the efficiency of the institute had been examined, that is, how useful have the studies been, how many of them have been abandoned in drawers and so forth, then, there are a lot of debts to be paid off. And this observation also concerns the comrades of the other ministries and institutions. It is a meaningful fact that those who come late to work are precisely those who produce less. The tasks assigned by the 7th Plenum of the Party Central Committee are solved only through conscientious work. Persisting in this wrong attitude toward work discipline, in some sectors of the Institute of Mechanical Design, the director and the office comrades were not aware of the whereabouts of some workers who were not present. In regard to the 16 workers who were absent in the Ministry of Domestic Trade, we were told that they "were in Durres for the annual testing of the refrigeration plant." This is ridiculous, completely intolerable. The approval or justification of this "reasonable service," made by the party bureau secretary Hasan Vejuka, also shows liberalism. Why is it that so many persons should go for one test?

Are these not serious problems which should concern the basic party organizations? They must organize discussions and make the advisory board face its responsibility, so that there is order and discipline. We say it with full conviction: Yes. The comrades of our ministries and institutions are, in general, devoted cadres. And, we are convinced that many among those who have such attitudes, when they go to the grassroots, ask the others to report on their activities. In fact, this is what should be done. But, to whom do they entrust themselves and their awareness so that they can be purified?

Even more. The investigators saw that there are many movements, unnecessary coming and going of workers, dealing with little things and with anything that comes to them. The purpose of all these movements could not be understood by the members of the worker-farmer group; however, they also encountered activities that show ideological shallowness in understanding the role of the worker-farmer investigation. Thus, for example, a female scientific worker of the Institute of Linguistics and Literature came to work late, but did all she could to create the impression that she "had come on schedule." One regrets that, at the meeting of the collective, her comrades did not refute this action; on the contrary, they tried to justify it, because "they did not want to bring shame to the good reputation of their institute" (?!). So much the worse, a liberal and attenuating attitude was held by the collective. Another employee of the Ministry of Construction, when asked why he "comes to work late," answered: I am sick and have come to ask for leave"! In fact, he remained at work like every other day. Such cases of "being ill" also appeared elsewhere. In some other institutions, there were workers who were told about the arrival of the worker-farmer investigation group from outside and left "without being noticed" in order to come back again a few hours later! Even worse: at the Radio-Television [headquarters,] the person in charge of the editorial staff for scientific programs, in order to justify the tardiness of his subordinates, asked the members of the investigation group in a retaliatory manner: "What about you, what about your workers, don't you come to work late?" Instead of answering and reporting

without malevolence, they asked questions and wanted to be given account. Such a situation, that shows serious violation of discipline, cannot be changed with some notices as mentioned by Xhabir Maxhelaku, secretary of the party bureau. Discipline becomes conscientious through continuing educational work.

The conclusions of the worker-farmer investigation sub-groups were given at the meetings of the collectives. Parallel criticism and self-criticism were carried out [at these meetings] and tasks for improving the situation were extracted. In certain institutions, the basic party organizations met at once. On some occasions there were completely formal and fruitless meetings. At the meeting of the collective of the Ministry of Construction, an employee, addressing workers, said: "I think that you did not fulfill your duty properly." "Why," they wanted to know. "Because you did not catch all of them." "We," answered the workers, "we have not come here to catch you red-handed," [And added:] "You, yourselves should rise up, discuss, courageously criticize and avoid these foreign attitudes." We believe and we also stress what was said with force at the meeting of the Secretariat of the District Party Committee that internal Control and self-control must be strengthened, that a fierce struggle must be waged against manifestations of familiarity and against liberal attitudes, that methods and style in work must be revolutionized and that we must work even more for the knowledge and assimilation of the party materials and of Comrade Enver's teachings. "Time is one of the greatest assets of the nation." Therefore, time is gold and, on no occasion, should it be considered bronze.

9150

CSO: 2100

NEED FOR STRUGGLE AGAINST RELIGIOUS MANIFESTATIONS STRESSED

Tirana BASHKIMI in Albanian 17 Mar 80 p 2

[Article: "We Must Not Leave the Struggle Against These Manifestations To Chance"]

[Excerpts] "I am a regular reader of BASHKIMI. In the 10 February 1980 issue I read with interest the article: 'We Are Not Concerned with These Problems,' written by the activist pensioner from Permet District, Dhiogjen Capullari. I liked the article because it dealt with the problems of backward customs, manifestations of religious beliefs which, on certain, isolated occasions, raise their head in a 'new' form. The article was of interest to us because we worked with activists of the Democratic Front, in organizations in our neighborhood, where we pitted our work against these manifestations, emphasizing those aspects which are a problem in our neighborhood. On the basis of the article, we drew up a program so that we would not leave these matters to chance and so that, with a comprehensive and continuing work of education and persuasion, in collaboration with other mass organizations, we would work with those individuals and families which showed manifestations of this nature.

"We discussed these matters previously in the Front organization in the neighborhood, treating problems which deal with the education of individuals in order to instill in them healthy and firm convictions but the article provided us with new forms for the struggle. We have achieved good results in the education of our new individual but we can never say that there are no more manifestations of religious customs and superstitions. Even though they are not so evident today, we must never underestimate them and call them 'minor matters.' For example, there were such instances recently in our neighborhood.

"In some Front organizations in the neighborhood, the struggle against these manifestations has not been continuous but has been carried out in campaigns, only when they remember it, on the basis of the erroneous opinion: 'there are no more religious customs, they were eliminated at the root when the churches and mosques were destroyed.' It is true that

the churches and mosques were eliminated and that religion suffered a serious blow. But its roots still appear among some residents of our neighborhood. Therefore, we have scheduled, learning from this article and the entire press, an activity with definite objectives to eliminate these manifestations which show themselves from time to time. However, a continuing ideological struggle, not one in campaigns, must be carried on to successfully eradicate every foreign manifestation and attitude. The article helped us and we worked together, in many families, and closely monitored the concrete goals achieved.

Although these instances are rare, our Front organization, in cooperation with other mass organizations, had crushed them and will continue to crush them, while carrying on useful social debates."

CSO: 2100

CURRENT SITUATION IN LITERATURE, ARTS DISCUSSED

Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 17 Feb 80 p 3

[Article by Dritero Agolli: "Literature and the Arts at the Current Stage of Development of Our Society"]

[Text] Social activity, of which art is a component part, always follows the general progress of the country. Society demands that this activity be raised to the level of development of all fields of life and give priority to phenomena which arise during the process of socialist construction. The writers and artists have had this demand at the center of their attention and, struggling for a rich creativeness, have carried literature and the arts forward by stirring up all kinds and types and by lifting up their militant spirits and their artistic level. Evidence of this growth is development of the novel and film, which have made a noticeable jump in the past two or three years. Novels such as I. Kadare's "The Great Winter," which treats a large theme in the field of ideological struggle, K. Kosta's "Food of a Snowy Season," which reflects the peasantry's efforts toward general advancement of the village, F. Gjata's "The Advisors," which evokes partisan heroism, etc., indicate what possibilities our prose has to present a broad scene of current and historic reality, profound conflicts and encounters among which the progressive new prevails. Likewise, such films as Xh. Keko's "Ben Walks Alone," Dh. Anagnosti's "Red Flowers on the Wall," etc., have raised the level of our cinematography to a new high. We can also mention here R. Pulaha's latest drama, "The Blast Furnace," which treats a new social and political phenomenon, a drama which has been performed successfully by the Tirana People's Theater.

In this process of the general development of our arts, the figurative arts occupy an important spot, with such works as S. Shijaku's "Friend Sokoli," K. Rama's "The Assassin," Sh. Haderi's "Isa Boletini," the Peza monuments by M. Dhrami, and many others. We should also mention such musical works as the ballet, "Invincible Land," by N. Zoraci, the opera, "The Awakening," by T. Harapi and the symphonies and songs by many composers, both young and old.

Literature and the arts have now become a great force in the entire life of our society. They are facing all of the information and accompanying media of the arts: radio, television, the press, the theater, the film studio, etc., which are large centers and have a need for continuous creativity. In this development process, the management work method of the party organization and of all other organisms has been strengthened. This is a real materialization of the party's orientations in the field of literature and the arts. All of this indicates the great possibilities and inexhaustible energies that exist in the bosom of our creative forces. This makes us think harder about the problems which exist at the current stage of development, about the way to solve them and about improving the management method in creativeness which, as Lenin said, "should become an inseparable part of the party's organized, planned and united work," and, as Comrade Enver teaches us, "The demand for accounting ... with respect to the arts should be made stronger because this sector could be considered somewhat hard to grasp." This "planning" that Lenin stressed and this "demand for accounting" for an apparently "hard to grasp" sector are not related only to the writers and artists but to all the party's management effort in recognizing and resolving problems in this field of human endeavor.

One of these problems is that of further raising the conceptual and artistic level of creativeness to the level demanded by socialism, our economy, ideology, policy and culture. Some of the works which are published, displayed or performed along with outstanding ones are commonplace and of limited value and are below the average cultural level of our man. Our man works in an advanced industry, is building Fierze and the metallurgical complex in Elbasan and has built the Enver Hoxha Tractor Plant, all of which are of the international standard. All of these were created and built by a people with broad culture. The culture of these works has spread everywhere. Under current conditions, you could not function in your home if you did not have culture, if you did not know certain things which at one time only a handful of people knew. Today our homes have become like small offices: a refrigerator, television, a washing machine, radio, electricity, etc. At one time our home has an earthen baking pan, a wooden basin, a Dutch oven, a kettle, a rolling pin, a baking sheet and a candle or oil lamp. In those days you did not have to read diagrams and instructions about the use of a baking sheet or a wooden basin, but today you have to flip through the operating manual for the television or the washing machine, and at least know how to replace a fuse when the electricity cuts off. Today a shepherd on a mountain top, with a small transistor radio in hand, can learn what is happening throughout the day in the life of the country and in international life. What we are saying is that this general development and this advanced way of living makes an impression on art and brings up the need to raise its cultural level, and it requires thought and great emotion. This level cannot be raised if the current life of society, that which we call current themes, does not enter broadly into our arts, if our contemporary hero does not enter more completely with all of his thoughts and concerns and with all his affairs and troubles. It is wholly unjustifiable for the current theme to still be poor and treated in

a schematic and descriptive manner in prose, theater and film. Concepts also exist whereby the most important thing for art is that it have a "current tone" rather than a current theme. We are not denying the importance which the current tone of the art has, but we persistently demand that the current theme be reflected in art because this is the historic essentiality of all socialist culture and is not an imposition. Progressive culture has never been created among any people only with a written history and themes of a general tone, without the critical problems of the times. Whereas socialism really demands the reflection of the affirmation of its life, affirmation of that which is created through hardships, without ignoring history and tradition. This should be judged philosophically very thoroughly and not superficially. In order to accomplish the current theme, it is essential that the League of Writers and Artists, the Naim Frasheri Publishing House, the New Albanian Film Studio, radio, television and the theater be more insistent and conduct a broader educational activity with the writers and artists in order that they may know life and live intensively with all the problems of our society.

Raising the level of literature and the arts to the current stage of development of our society also presupposes the variety and originality of artistic individualities in the full range of the arts. The demand for purity of content and for preserving it from the alien bourgeois and revisionist influences also opens up the path for new discoveries in art. However, in any field of art, such as in poetry which in general has fine accomplishments, there is a sort of monotony which often makes one poet indistinguishable from another. In such verses there is a standard and stereotypic figuration which does not arouse the readers' thinking and emotions. The editors who work at the publishing houses and on newspapers and magazines should be better prepared to orientate, teach and educate them, especially the younger ones. On the other hand, we at the League of Writers and Artists, even though we have conducted several seminars and discussions, have not fully accomplished the task which Comrade Enver recommended, to make our creative organization a center for inspiration where esthetic, philosophical and ethical ideas actively reside. As a result of a less than great educational effort and the unsound concepts of certain creative individuals, alien formalist influences appear in publications from time to time. It is not simply a matter of figuration. Poetry has figuration in its very nature. We say this because we writers and critics often examine the figuration, as do party workers on all possible occasions. We should view the function of this figuration in rapport with the content that the poet imparts to his work. If the poet wishes, let him speak with an emotional charge between the figuration both for Mujo and Halili and for the fairies who roll lightning down the mountains through their magic power. However, this image should not be left simply as a legendary fact. He should know that neither Mujo's and Halili's nor the fairies' power is anything compared to the power of the contemporary, the power of the legendary work of Fierze who jumped on a spring and threw 700,000 cubic meters of rock and stone into the air all at once.

In connection with the totality of the development of our society's culture, it is essential that we view other aspects of the arts as, for instance, the situation of comedy and humor in general, the progressive tendencies of song and light music, the dance with motifs from labor and from military life. Quite a few problems exist in all of these aspects and are not easy to resolve. Thus, for instance, despite all the efforts which have been made, comedy is still lagging since clarification is needed for many restrictive concepts regarding comedy's role in man's education, regarding the esthetic harmony of the treatment of heroes and personalities, the reflection of contradiction, etc. Likewise, song needs to be freed of excessive aestheticism and to become easier to sing, simpler and more beautiful. Meanwhile, the dance with motifs from labor and army life should elevate the cultural and artistic level and get away from schematic banalisms and from grafting the choreography with the customary gymnastics.

A problem connected with further increasing the conceptual and cultural level of creativeness to the scale of the demands of current life in our society is that of the preparation, education and formation of the literary and artistic management cadre, a problem which has to do with the present and the future in the field of creativity. We must think more scientifically to prepare individuals to know how to direct literature, the arts, the cultural and artistic institutions, the press and publications, bright cultured people with sound communist concepts and a broad knowledge of our dominant ideology, which should not be subjected to routine and should not permit formalist fluctuation and conceptual distortions. We should teach the writers to live intensively with the life of the country and with the problems of the party, and pledge them to do social and cultural work in order to know how to treat the fundamental subject of culture and the arts. We have not given proper thought to the future for this type of managing cadre. The party committees should soon make studies about where we stand with these cadre. We have bright youngsters but we do not follow their progress and the development of their capabilities as we should. This is also a problem for the Academy of Sciences. Boys and girls with exceptional abilities complete the tenth grade at these faculties but we do little to follow their progress and give little thought to how to engage them in serious work so that they might become better qualified and more competent. Comrade Enver asked that we give more thought to the future in these sectors of literature, art, culture and science.

In unity with the problems of increasing the conceptual, artistic and cultural level of literature and the arts, and the preparation, formation and education of the cadre is the problem of increasing the management role of the party organization, its organisms and instruments to assure a rich creativeness with high content and form to correspond to the current stage of our society's development, political situations and outlook. Treating this problem, we state with confidence that the party organization, especially the Tirana and Fier party organizations, have great accomplishments and have assembled a rich experience in the field of management of

the arts. The party organizations are in a position to know with communist competency the fundamental problems of literature and the arts. This management with party spirit has put into motion all other state organisms and all of the party's instruments, including the advisory boards, the commissions and the editorial boards of publications. Several of these organisms, such as the advisory board of the New Albanian Film Studio, the editorial board of the Naim Frasheri Publishing House and the monthly review NENTORI, the Fier theater and the Fier branch of the League of Writers and Artists are fine examples for all the other institutions. Still, at several centers, as at the Theater of Opera and Ballet, the Vlore theater, the newspaper DRITA and elsewhere, the activity of artistic councils, editorial boards and advisory boards is mediocre and at an unsatisfactory level. The state organisms and the mass organizations, the Union of Working Youth and the Trade Unions also are not doing a qualified and competent job in the field of literature and the arts. They are waiting for the party committees to solve everything for them, since they have little knowledge and consequently little initiative. It should be clear to us that the party committee cannot change into an advisory board, an editorial board or an artistic council. It resolves the cardinal problems, orientates and struggles to implement directives. Its organisms and instruments should act with initiative, have an in-depth knowledge and be specialists for defending and implementing the party line. By all means, the management cadre of cultural institutions and mass organizations have the possibility to read more and to become familiar with the problems and the general situation in all sectors of literature and the arts. The cadres of party committees which are in the sectors of culture and propaganda should have a deeper knowledge of cultural, literary and art matters in order to be party-line specialists in this field.

The time has come when you cannot manage without a high level of general culture. It is known that throughout the world, including our country, the volume of knowledge doubles every ten years. Data indicate that the new generation today, during its lifetime, will see and hear more changes in the center where it lives than all generations taken together have seen or heard during the entire period on earth. In our country today there are over 700,000 students and over 33,000 teachers and pedagogs. We have over 300,000 individuals in intermediate and higher education alone. There are hundreds of culture hearths and homes, clubs and libraries, museums and archeological centers and variety and dramatic theaters. Pages of books are produced in Albania by the millions. Twenty-five newspapers and periodicals are currently published with an annual circulation of 47 million copies. We are not counting the many thousands of television sets and radios.

We could not fail to take all of these into consideration. The culture of the people in our country, as a result of the forward progress of socialism, has risen to a high level and the concept about it has expanded. When we tell our children to go to purchase a lamp, we stress an electric lamp. We remind them so as not to confuse it with an oil lamp. We, the

older generation, need the "electric" epithet since we lived in the time of the oil lamp, whereas the child does not feel a need for this epithet. Today's child thinks of the lamp as being electric! Our literature and are rise above this general level of society's culture. In the process of continuous development, it struggles to take whole qualitative steps to respond to the spiritual demands of today's man, the builder of the new socialist society.

5658

CSO: 2100

BULGARIA

WEST GERMAN WEEKLY NOTES MUSLIM PERSECUTION IN BULGARIA

Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German Vol 34, No 13, 24 Mar 80 pp 148-149

[Article: "Active Builders--The Regime Wants To Integrate About a Million Muslims Into the Communist System by Force, but the Muslims Are Resisting This"]

[Text] Agronomist Yusuf Husnu, a Bulgarian of Turkish descent, had an unpleasant surprise: rather than joining his family, he landed in prison.

Husnu wanted to emigrate to Turkey, but the authorities refused him permission to leave the country. Because he had maintained contact with a Turkish bus driver, he was sentenced to 12 years in prison for "espionage" and is still serving that sentence.

Husnu belongs to a national and religious minority being discriminated against, subjected to chicanery and persecuted in communist-ruled Bulgaria--the Muslims. These consist of about 1 million people of Turkish descent and not quite 100,000 Pomaks--Bulgarian citizens of the Islamic faith.

Despite the fact that about 1 in 8 of the 8.8 million Bulgarians is a Muslim, neither the Turks nor the Pomaks have their own schools or newspapers. Turkish has been struck off the curriculums of the state schools, and Turkish textbooks are no longer being printed. Muslim clerics may not exercise their functions, and women in traditional garb are refused service in stores and admittance to public transport. Even Turkish inscriptions on tombstones are prohibited.

The regime of state and party head Todor Zhivkov, 68, wants to force both Turks and Pomaks to give up their national and religious identity. Above all, Muslims are to exchange their Islamic names for Bulgarian names. On several occasions the authorities have confiscated identity papers bearing Turkish names or failed to deliver mail to Muslims, claiming that there are no addressees with such names.

Discrimination against the Muslim minority began right after World War II. The regime charged that the Turks had been indifferent toward, or even opposed to, the "struggle of liberation of the Bulgarian people" and moreover rejected the "socialist reshaping" of Bulgaria. As a punishment, the communists closed Islamic schools and mosques.

The Muslims first tried to escape this pressure, applying for emigration to Turkey, which apparently was to the liking of the authorities. In August 1950 Bulgaria informed Turkey that altogether 250,000 Turks would be leaving the country during the following 3 months.

But Turkey, already in economic straits, did not see its way clear to receive that many penurious immigrants within 90 days, and in October 1950 Ankara closed the border with Bulgaria--because of "illegal crossings of the border." A couple of months later the two countries agreed that Bulgaria would arrange for the expatriation of only those Turks who had received a Turkish visa.

Despite this arrangement, Sofia continued its policy of expatriation, causing the Turks again to close the border with their communist neighbor in November 1951. Bulgarian protests were answered by Ankara with the explanation that it had been shown that the Bulgarian authorities were forging Turkish visas in order to rid themselves of as many Turks as possible.

Since from then on it was hardly possible for any Turk to leave Bulgaria, Sofia tried to integrate the Muslims into the communist system. In April 1951 the party called on its district and local committees to recruit Turks as members. "The Turks," it was stated in the Central Committee instruction, "are to be educated in a patriotic spirit so that they may feel they are citizens of the Bulgarian People's Republic and understand that they too are active builders of socialism."

Although the Turks thereupon, according to the official version, were admitted "in huge numbers" to the Communist Party, apparently their party discipline and ideological stanchness left a lot to be desired, with their religion being regarded as the main cause of their "inadequate socialist awareness."

In order to induce the Muslims to give up their faith, the regime by 1958 disappropriated about nine-tenths of the Turkish peasants. In the kolkhozes, according to the party paper RABOTNICHESKO DELO, the Turks were to "abandon their conservative views, dissociate from superstition, prejudices and blind worship of natural phenomena and adopt the Soviet experience."

But the Muslims resisted this forcible assimilation, and the government declared war on them. Late in March 1964, army armored vehicles surrounded the village of Robovno, and about 2,000 militia and party members tried to force the population to adopt Bulgarian names.

The raid caused an uproar among the Pomaks. Equipped with makeshift arms, they proceeded in groups against the state power. The village remained surrounded for days.

In order to calm things down, Gen Ivan Bachavarov, apparently on instructions of party head Zhivkov, arrived in Ribovno. He stated that the armed attack had been an error of the local authorities and assured the Pomaks that they could keep their Muslim names.

The promises were not kept, however. On the contrary, 4 years after the unrest in Robovno the Bulgarians made renewed attempt to get rid of the Muslims. In March 1968 Sofia and Anakara concluded an agreement about bringing families together.

According to the treaty, altogether 31,500 Turks were to leave Bulgaria by 1971. But, apparently out of fear of persecution and discrimination, more than 81,000 Muslims applied for emigration--most of them at first in vain, because Turkey still could not and would not take so many emigres.

Ankara was afraid that Bulgaria would include some communist agents and agitators among those coming to Turkey. Thus in May 1971 the Turkish authorities refused admission to 12 Bulgarian families on the grounds that they "would harm the state."

Since the Muslims now could not leave all that fast, Bulgaria again resorted to force. In 1971, when some Communist Party officials were killed during unrest in Pazardshik, the authorities reacted with a wave of arrests. A couple of Pomaks were sentenced to death, and another two to 15 years in prison.

Late in April 1971 a group of Pomaks started out for Sofia to protest these sentences. An attempt by the militia to stop the delegation resulted in a bloody clash near the town of Samokov, with 2 Pomaks being shot and killed and 50 wounded.

The communists escalated the war. Supported by a border troops commando, 800 armed militia and secret police raided several villages in the Blagoyevgrad Region in the spring of 1973, forcibly entering houses and presenting lists to the inhabitants from which the Muslims were to chose Bulgarian names. The result of the raid: Seven dead, including an army officer, and numerous wounded.

The regime punished the resistance with harsh penalties. In the village of Kornitsa (Pirin District) alone, 20 Pomaks were sentenced to 3 to 15 years' imprisonment. The brothers Belkov and forest worker Bairam Gaitov got 12 years' imprisonment.

8790

CSO: 2300

'PRAVDA' INTERVIEWS FOREIGN MINISTER CHNOUPEK

LD211018 Moscow TASS in English 0916 GMT 21 Mar 80 LD

["Bohuslav Chnoupek: Joint Efforts for the Good of Peace"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 21 Mar, TASS--"At one with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries, Czechoslovakia is full of determination to continue to follow the lines of detente, international cooperation and the strengthening of peace," said Bohuslav Chnoupek, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and Czechoslovak minister of foreign affairs.

In an interview with a PRAVDA correspondent, the minister pointed out that the talks with Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, were held in the period when the forces of imperialism try to complicate the international situation and whip up the arms race. In their attempts to undermine the process of detente and to weaken the socialist community, they converge with Beijing leaders on the platform of anti-communism, anti-Sovietism. Hence arises the necessity together with the other fraternal socialist countries and all progressive peace forces to actively prevent the attempts to bring the world back to cold-war times.

"Czechoslovakia," Bohuslav Chnoupek said, "resolutely comes out against imperialism's, world reaction's, and Beijing's aggressive intrigues in Afghanistan. We highly appreciate the principled, internationalist action of the Soviet Union which rendered assistance to the Afghan people in repulsing the outside aggression. We firmly condemn the attempts by imperialist anticommunist forces at driving a wedge between Islamic countries and socialist states."

The minister condemned the NATO Council session's December decision on deployment of U.S. medium-range nuclear-missile means in Europe.

"Our activities," he emphasized, "are aimed at translating into life the fraternal socialist countries' ideas of convening an all-European conference at political level on the question of military detente and disarmament. At the same time we intend to contribute in every way to a thorough preparation of the forthcoming meeting in Madrid and to the meeting being constructive."

CSO: 2020

WORKERS COMPLAIN ABOUT PRODUCTS, SERVICES

Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 4 Feb 80 p 3

[Article by Vlastimil Svoboda, Minister-Chairman of the People's Control Commission, CSR: "Findings of the Organs of People's Control Regarding the Handling of Workers' Complaints - Do Not Be Indifferent to Shortcomings"]

[Text] The active participation of working people in the management of general social affairs is both a necessity and one of the basic conditions of the growth of the socialist society. Its realization also rests in the right of the citizens--guaranteed by the constitution--to turn to representative boards, organs of state power and administration, and organizations of the National Front with their proposals, suggestions, reminders and complaints concerning their own as well as general social interests and needs.

The highest party and state organs have already stressed more than once the socio-political importance of letters and complaints primarily because they reflect the social activity and initiative of the workers in the realization of the goals of the national economy in a developed socialist society. Concrete warnings and topics are often settled expeditiously mostly in citizens' committees, at public meetings, meetings of social organizations, sessions of national committees and conferences of work collectives; they are often submitted, however, to various organizations and institutions, and their representatives.

Important Party Task

Work with the letters and complaints of the workers is one of the important components of the political work of the party, state and social organs and the responsible functionaries. For the sensitive response to the needs and problems of our fellow citizens and the fight against manifestations of bureaucracy and formalism, against violations of socialist precepts and against shortcomings in the managerial work indeed strengthens the bond between the party and the state and its citizens; it is a practical expression of the participation of working people in the management and administration of the state and, not last, in social control.

In the letter of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of CPCZ from June 1978, which sets down the conclusions of the XVth Congress in this area, emphasis has been placed foremost on the endeavors for the improved handling of complaints wherever they are received. At the same time it calls for increased efforts to resolve them with finality, chiefly by eliminating their causes and adopting corrective measures for the determined shortcomings and errors.

Sufficient time has elapsed since the measures were adopted by both the federal government and the government of CSR; nevertheless, we cannot be satisfied with the level of the handling of complaints and letters from the citizens. A formal, bureaucratic, insensitive approach, inconsistency, apologism, inaction and unfortunately even manifestations of ill will toward the writers of letters and complaints still exist. Thus we have side by side two tendencies in the work with comments -- the first, dominant, which meets all requirements and the second which is in conflict both with the existing legal form and with the moral code of a socialist man.

Responsibility of Managers

Some managers who are responsible for dealing with complaints keep forgetting that legal rights, interests and needs of the citizens of the CSSR are involved, and that these letters are a constant source of information, a means for expressing public opinion and at the same time promoting criticism and self-criticism. They do not utilize the findings of their investigations in their managerial and control work; they do not eliminate the defects that were justifiably criticized; and they thus create conditions for their repetition and expansion.

It is indeed within their possibilities and capabilities to carry out the settlement of complaints of the workers, to solve them with their participation and, if they are justified, to implement concrete corrective measures, while not being afraid to point out the party who was at fault. For to consult with the collective, to utilize qualitatively the collective wisdom while making decisions according to his own judgement and on his own responsibility is indeed an important trait of the Leninist style of managerial work in consonance with the principle of a single responsible manager.

Recently there has been an increase in the number of mass or collective complaints. They mostly concern organizational work, incorrect conduct of economic workers, sometimes even misuse of functions; they are calling attention to shortcomings in living conditions, in maintenance and repairs of housing, etc. Most of them, signed by work collectives, socialist work brigades or groups of citizens, deal with general social interests. It is encouraging that people are not indifferent to abuses and are trying to abolish them.

When evaluating the handling of complaints we find that we are not yet managing successfully to act preventively in blocking the very sources of complaints and thus preclude them. The necessary condition continues to be not only their categorization but also the determination of the primary causes which gave rise

to complaints. Only so can we establish the most effective measures for reform and cessation of similar comments in the future.

Complaints addressed to the organs of people's control play the role of the warning signal; they show rather often that, although he maintains a correct standpoint, the writer does not have it "easy" at his place of work. Many turn to us because other organs and institutions reacted more or less formally to their comments. Some of these statements are unfortunately anonymous. Why anonymous?

I do not approve of such an approach. I believe that anybody who uses an assumed name or omits his signature does not act in harmony with the principles of the socialist moral code. Regardless of how I appreciate the attempts at reform, I stress that an anonymous writer expresses a lack of faith both in his own strength and especially in the strength and capabilities of the collective of communists and trade unionists, in the strength of the work collective. At times it is not easy but it is the most proper way to reform. Is the situation in our country truly such that the majority of workers are deaf and blind to faults and do not have the will to correct them? This is not so. Findings of people's control have confirmed 38 percent justification of anonymous statements. I should mention in this connection that every citizen who turns to any organ of people's control has the right to ask that his name be kept secret. In no case did we fail to meet this legal obligation.

I know that it is not easy to fight and to enforce truth, nor to educate or force discipline and order on people.

Disorders of long standing, infractions of discipline, misuse of positions and a variety of advantages, rightly scandalize people. Some of them have unfortunately a passive attitude to such occurrences and many are under the impression that "nothing will happen anyhow." Such a climate can also be created artificially. Yet, it is true as ever that relations between any level of management and work collectives are not anonymous, that in their full extent they are under the control of the party and trade union organizations. It is then their weakness--and the weakness of the pertinent higher organs--when an unsound situation in a given place or workplace is generally "known" and even the specific individuals who affect it. Only the courage and greater determination not to tolerate iniquities and to surmount difficulties that sometimes arise from criticism, are lacking. The struggle for the socialist way of life never was, never is and never will be an easy path. It involves serious work, education of self, coworkers and family in the socialist spirit.

I am convinced that these matters which are foreign to our society will not be eradicated unless the whole managerial sphere of the national economy and state administration takes a stand against them together with the state organs that have the responsibility to fight them, and unless everyone of us takes a decisive stand against such abuses not only by condemning them and refusing to take part in them, but especially by actively contributing to their exposure and prosecution.

Targets of Criticism

For some years citizens' complaints have been centered on several rather large groups whose ranking has remained almost constant. The organs and organizations which we monitor in CSR dealt in the past year with 77,200 complaints, statements and suggestions.

Complaints concerning supplies, sales and services continue to be the largest group--they represent roughly one third of the total. Last year this amounted to almost 13,000 complaints. Most of them concern the level of retail sales, supplies of some kinds of food products, textiles and industrial goods. Complaints about services provided by a variety of organizations are still singling out the long delivery terms, the fact that they are exceeded, and mostly the quality of repair work.

Here again the causes are of a subjective nature. They are the consequences of faulty, poor organizational work of the personnel of the organizations criticized and of the organizations that have the power and duty to expunge the criticized shortcomings.

In the sphere of the central management we are dealing particularly with persisting shortcomings of the state and cooperative trade. In the sphere of the national committees which handled 35,848 complaints last year, we are dealing with shortcomings in transportation, services, health care, food services, and coal stocks.

There are serious complaints about cases involving stealing of socialist property motivated by desire for personal gain. There are also communications calling attention to the misuse of official cars; profitable acquisition of construction material for cottages; use of plant employees on company time for work on private construction; misrepresentation of economic achievements; and violations of wage regulations.

The number of complaints about disposition of apartments has been dropping recently, while complaints about shortcomings in the maintenance of housing are on the rise. The current capacity of the housing organizations is apparently not adequate for maintenance and repairs, and these organizations are not meeting the agreed deadlines; the citizens then use this avenue to demand correction of all kinds of defects.

Exposing Causes of Shortcomings

Committees of people's control are paying constant attention to the causes of justified complaints which show a rising trend and form today 53 percent of all communications.

The main sources of the criticized occurrences continue to be shortcomings in the managerial and control activity. They also ensue from low demands placed by managers on the quality of work; on the follow-up of accomplishment of assigned tasks; and on the process of drawing conclusions from determined shortcomings.

Some managers constantly undervalue the demanding and responsible approach to fulfillment of tasks and to problems solved in the sense of the conclusions of the 11th and 12th sessions of the Central Committee of the CPCZ. Experiences of the past year have confirmed a rising trend in complaints that the personnel and functionaries of the criticized organs and organizations could have, and were obligated to, eliminate.

Other sources for complaints are violations of the socialist legal code and state discipline. This reflects both lack of knowledge of legal regulations or their improper application and lack of qualifications of the workers; many causes lie in the administrative bureaucratic approach of the organs and organizations toward the citizens. For the future, this calls for dealing with the shortcomings to a greater extent in personal contact with the citizens and explaining the adopted measures.

One cannot overlook, moreover, infractions of laws and discipline. The whole field of fulfillment of work obligations should lead after all to quality production. Yet, shortcomings of certain kinds of our goods are generally known. The duty to utilize and keep the work hours is also pertinent here, if I limit myself to only these two sources of criticism.

We have to face it that achievement of reform in this realm is the most demanding and lengthiest task (I am leaving out of consideration penal matters handled by judiciary organs).

Motivation of human actions depicts a broad spectrum, from loyal socialist patriotic work to the striving for quickest possible self-enrichment at any price not through one's work but at the expense of society.

Against this group of our citizens whose conduct is in conflict with the legal order and the socialist moral code, our society uses, beside coercive means, the forces of education, persuasion, influence of the work and family environment, comradely assistance, criticism and self-criticism. Consistent pressure on all whose conduct is not socialistic, implacability toward shortcomings, just evaluation of true merits--those are our weapons and power for reform.

Rising justification of Complaints

The Commission of People's Control of the CSR for some time has paid close attention to recurrent justified complaints--and demands the same from the whole control system. Their number is rising from year to year and they indicate chiefly the low-quality of work of the responsible personnel of the state and economic apparatus. This often arises from lack of attention and consistency, and lack of allotted time for examination and disposition of the original complaint. The complaint is often not even investigated in its whole scope, in all points, and with consistency, which then leads to an improper decision. In many cases the recurrence of the complaint could have been prevented if it were settled with the complainant on the basis of objective findings.

Some statements or complaints ask that the "case" be publicized. I would like to express my view on this request because it generally means that the name of the culprit or culprits be made public. I do not believe that making the name or names public solves anything or helps in any way. The same applies to whether the degree of penalty is or is not stated. I see the essence of the matter in the concrete clarification of the causes that led to the violation; in explanation of the impact of the offense on the organic structure of the plant, enterprise or the whole society; and in a precise characterization of the moral side of the given action and the individual responsible for it--all for prevention, as a lesson for all through a very broad and timely publicity so that they might avoid similar affairs and prevent them from arising, spreading or continuing.

The attitude toward one's own mistakes has a place here as well. Lenin's rule still applies--one should not err and serious errors should not exist at all. But should they occur, then it is of utmost importance whether the individual desires to correct the mistake. If he does, we are obliged to help him. If he does not, if he continues, then he must be removed from the position he occupies. Interests and needs of the society have a priority and we all are bound to defend and sustain them.

The organs of people's control rely in this work on the creative force of the socialist state represented by all people devoted to their country. Everyone can manifest this devotion by not being indifferent to shortcomings, faults or transgressions which are not in harmony with socialism.

9562

CSO: 2400

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

BRIEFS

IRAQI MINISTER IN SLOVAKIA--Sa'dun Shakir, the visiting member of the Iraqi Revolutionary Command Council and minister of interior, was received by Slovak Deputy Premier J. Hanus in Bratislava on 14 March. Hanus informed his guest about Slovakia's economic, social and cultural development. The meeting was attended by the federal and Slovak interior ministers, J. Obzina and S. Lazar. [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 15 Mar 80 p 2 AU]

CHURCH APPOINTMENTS--On 12 March, the newly appointed church dignitaries Prof Thdr F. Kotalik, dean of the Metropolitan St Vitus Chapter, and Thdr V. Bartunek, assistant dean CMBF [abbreviation not known here] and provost of the collegiate chapter of All Saints at Prague Castle, took the oath of loyalty to the CSSR before F. Jelinek, director of the Secretariat for Church Affairs attached to the Czech Ministry of Culture. [AU181129 Prague LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE in Czech 13 Mar 80 p 2 AU]

CSO: 2400

WEST GERMAN ANALYSIS: OUTCOME OF 1979 GDR AMNESTY

Cologne DEUTSCHLAND-ARCHIV in German Vol 13 No 2, Feb 80 signed to press 25 Jan 80 pp 127-130

[Article by Karl Wilhelm Fricke: "Review of '79 GDR Amnesty." A translation of the Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE article cited in footnote 10 below is published under the heading, "West German Analysis: Relation Between GDR Amnesties, Penal System," in JPRS 74723, 6 Dec 79, No 1744 of this series, pp 60-62. For additional West German commentary on GDR amnesty policy, see JPRS 75004, 25 Jan 80, No 1758 of this series, pp 29-30]

[Text] The "amnesty for criminal offenders," which the State Council in East Berlin had passed on 24 September 1979 "on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the German Democratic Republic,"¹ was implemented within the period prescribed. According to the public relations office of the GDR Attorney General,² during the period prescribed--from 10 October to 14 December 1979--"a total of 21,928 persons were released from penal institutions;" among these were 149 foreigners, in which category the GDR authorities include Germans from West Berlin and the Federal Republic. They were allowed immediately to leave the GDR. "In the case of 1,272 individuals, who had been sentenced to imprisonment, the sentence was not executed. For 130 individuals, the life sentence was reduced to 15 years." Likewise remitted were 34,115 sentences not involving detention, i.e. sentences calling for fines and release on probation.

In keeping with customary practice, the GDR authorities did not announce how many political prisoners fell under the amnesty. According to estimates by the Berlin Study Group 13 August, 1,500 prisoners were affected.³ Although this estimate is probably too low, it appears to make proper allowance for prevailing trends.

Among the first political prisoners released in accordance with the amnesty were Rudolf Bahro, the well-known critic of the GDR system, the young conscientious objector Niko Huebner and the civil rights advocate Dr Werner Schaelicke, a physician from Leipzig, who had been imprisoned for over 5 years on political grounds. His sentence of 6 years' imprisonment was

based on Article 106 of the Criminal Code ("subversive agitation"). In spite of the embarrassing stir in the press, which the release of Bahro and Huebner triggered in the FRG, these three men and approximately two dozen other pardoned individuals were allowed to emigrate to the Federal Republic. Originally, they had been released to the place at which they had been residing before their imprisonment, but there they had finally been granted the emigration permit by the authorities.

According to the regulations concerning the implementation of the State Council Decree,⁴ the amnesty pertained to individuals "who prior to 7 October 1979 were sentenced to imprisonment or convicted without detention." For individuals sentenced to imprisonment for life, the amnesty provided for a reduction to 15 years' imprisonment. As had been the case in previous amnesties and pardons, certain categories of prisoners were again excluded from the amnesty. Apart from persons "who have a record of previous convictions," Point 4 of the regulations stipulated the following exceptions: "Excluded from the amnesty are individuals convicted of

- Nazi and war crimes and crimes against humanity;
- offenses that were prosecuted in compliance with international agreements and other international obligations of the GDR;
- especially serious offenses such as murder, other crimes of violence, and military espionage."

The suspicion that individuals convicted of "subversive smuggling of people" as defined by Article 105 of the Criminal Code had from the outset been excluded from the amnesty have been fully confirmed. By and large, escape helpers were not pardoned. Assistance to individuals fleeing the GDR, especially commercial assistance which had been rendered on the basis of the regulations of the Transit Agreement of 17 December 1971, was apparently in every instance regarded by the GDR judicial authorities as an offense prosecuted "in compliance with international agreements." The reason for this exclusion from the amnesty is obvious: The deterrence against such assistance is to remain effective.

Still more disappointing is the fact that--at least so far--only a few of the individuals pardoned have been allowed to emigrate to the Federal Republic, while the majority of the political prisoners pardoned is forced to lead a life in the GDR, which all too frequently is subject to spiteful injunctions. According to the provisions of Article 48⁵ of the Criminal Code, which were exacerbated by the 3rd Criminal Code Amending Law of 28 June 1978, a court passing a prison sentence can "for the purpose of preventing recidivism impose additional state control measures by the German People's Police," if it is of the opinion that "after the release from prison an orderly reintegration of the convict must be promoted by state control measures." The regulations stipulate that for a period of 1 to 5 years the individual concerned report on a regular basis to an office of the People's Police and furnish advance information about changes of job or residence; in addition, the regulations forbid the individual to stay in certain places or regions, to visit certain places or

premises, to associate with certain persons or groups of persons and to own or use certain things. Finally, the individual concerned can be prohibited "from leaving a certain area or the place of residence assigned or changing his or her job without the consent of the German People's Police." According to reports of prisoners,⁶ such control measures have been carried out on a large scale. The measures range from the assignment of jobs, which frequently are demeaning for political prisoners, and of the place of residence to the prohibition of frequentation of restaurants and international hotels and of possession of Western currency.

It remains to be seen whether these restrictions and oppressive measures are only temporary, i.e. whether newly pardoned political prisoners intent on leaving the GDR may later be permitted--on account of "special efforts" on the part of the Federal Government--to emigrate. However, the rather embarrassing disclosures regarding the undoubtedly dubious ransoming of prisoners prompted the East Berlin authorities for the present to discontinue their activities in this respect. "On 9 October, the last collective transport--which as usual went by bus from the Karl-Marx-Stadt prison to the Wartha-Herleshausen checkpoint--was cleared by the attorneys Vogel (East) and Stange (West). Thus this year (i.e. 1979--K.W.F.) approximately 700 prisoners--all of whom were to all intents and purposes "political" prisoners--were permitted to emigrate to the Federal Republic. For their release, Bonn paid approximately DM 50 million. However, another 700 prisoners are on the waiting list of the Ministry for Inner-German Affairs. The blockade was not caused by the commercialization of the fates of Bahro and Huebner, even though the exploitive press coverage was a contributing factor; rather, it is the GDR's international reputation that is Honecker's main concern. The East Berlin Government finds itself branded by the whole world: For filthy lucre, you trade in human beings."⁷ In reply to a pointed question concerning the ransoming of prisoners, State Secretary Guenter Gauss, the FRG's permanent representative in East Berlin, stated in a television interview: "The Federal Government is engaged in talks which are to ensure the positive settlement of individual cases on a continuing basis."⁸ Hence it appears that even though they were released to places of residence in the GDR, the pardoned "political" prisoners bent on emigration may yet be granted the permission to leave.

Contrary to speculations, according to which the amnesty on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the establishment of the GDR had been decreed at short notice or even rashly, it was as early as 28 May 1979 that the State Council discussed "problems concerning the implementation of the right of pardon accorded to it on the strength of Article 74, Paragraph 2 of the Constitution. In this connection, it was reported that prisoners were pardoned in 1978 as well, particularly for humanitarian reasons."⁹ There is no doubt that this observation was meant to be a reference to the subsequent amnesty. Nor can there be any doubt that the amnesty was overdue. In the 7 years that had elapsed since the previous amnesty, the prisons and labor camps in the SED state had filled up again; as can be gathered from the large number of prisoners pardoned in last year's amnesty, the prisons were in

part overcrowded. Thus periodic clearance of the GDR penal institutions appears to be indispensable, if chaotic conditions due to overcrowding are to be prevented.

In an article, which is noteworthy in other respects as well, Prof Friedrich Christian Schroeder, a Regensburg jurist, pointed out that there is another reason for GDR amnesties, a reason peculiar to the system as it were: "If the GDR penal system did not periodically clear the camps ..., it would no longer be able to handle new arrivals. The penalties provided by law would then cease to produce an effect. Thus the GDR amnesties are necessary for the penalties to remain effective. So the amnesties are not a result of pure humaneness, nor are they actions designed to relieve overcrowding; rather, they are a prerequisite essential for the continued existence of the GDR penal system."¹⁰ Considered from this point of view, the latest GDR amnesty is not only not at variance with the exacerbated penalties stipulated by the 3rd Criminal Code Amending Law, but even facilitates its effective application.

The "inherent need" for amnesties also accounts for the large number of convicts pardoned. The five previous amnesties decreed at GDR anniversaries are illustrative of the numbers involved:¹¹ In 1951, approximately 20,000 prisoners were pardoned. In 1960, 16,000 were released, and in 1964, approximately 10,000. In 1972, 25,351 individuals were released from prison, and 6,344, from detention pending trial. The fact that by 1979 the GDR authorities were in a position to pardon as many as 21,928 prisoners--and one must keep in mind here that thousands, namely all prisoners on remand, all recidivists, Nazi and war criminals, escape helpers and "political" prisoners, remained in prison--also serves to illustrate the harsh penal policy pursued by the GDR judicial authorities.

FOOTNOTES

1. State Council Decree of 24 September 1979 Concerning an Amnesty on the Occasion of the 30th Anniversary of the Establishment of the German Democratic Republic, GESETZBLATT [Legal Gazette], I, p 281.
2. "On the Completion of the Amnesty," NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, 17 Dec 79.
3. See "1,500 Political Prisoners Released in the Course of the GDR Amnesty," DER TAGESSPIEGEL, 28 Dec 79.
4. Rulings by the Chairman of the GDR State Council Regarding the Implementation of the State Council Decree Concerning an Amnesty on the Occasion of the 30th Anniversary, GESETZBLATT, I, p 282.
5. See the Law on the Amendment and Complementation of Penal and Procedural Regulations and of the Law on the Prevention of Breaches of Regulations (3rd Criminal Code Amending Law) of 28 June 1979, GESETZBLATT, I, p 139.

6. See "Amnesty in the GDR: From the Cell to the Concentration Camp," HILFERUFE VON DRUEBEN, No 7, 1979.
7. Juergen Engert, "The GDR Discontinues the Ransoming," DEUTSCHE ZEITUNG, 26 Oct 79.
8. Interview of 14 December 1979 broadcast by the German television network, quoted in accordance with the INFORMATIONEN, No 20, 1979, p 20, published by the Federal Ministry for Inner-German Relations.
9. "Deputies Work for the Consolidation of Our Republic," NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, 29 May 79.
10. Friedrich-Christian Schroeder, "Humaneness With Ulterior Motives," FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG, 7 Nov 79.
11. The figures are based on the following sources:
 - "On the Amnesty Decreed by President Wilhelm Pieck," TAEGLICHE RUNDSCHAU, 19 Oct 51.
 - Walter Ulbricht, "On the State Council Decree Concerning the Further Development of the Administration of Justice," NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, 8 Feb 61.
 - Josef Streit, "Reflection and Advancement," NEUE JUSTIZ, No 1, 1965, p 1.
 - "Completion of the Amnesty on the Occasion of the 23d Anniversary," NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, 26 Jan 73.
 - Further materials on the pardoning of political prisoners in:
 - Karl Wilhelm Fricke, "Politik und Justiz in der DDR" [Politics and Justice in the GDR], Cologne, 1979, pp 548 ff.

8760

CSO: 2300

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

FEBRUARY 1980 ISSUE OF SED THEORETICAL JOURNAL REVIEWED

East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 6 Feb 80 p 4

[Martin Quill review of East Berlin EINHEIT in German Vol 35, No 2, February 1980, signed to press 15 January 1980, pp 113-224: "Secure Protection of Socialism." Translations and/or summaries of the articles by the authors referred to below as well as by others are published in pages following this review]

[Text] "Thirty years of the GDR--these are at the same time 3 decades of the Marxist-Leninist party's successful security policy. This policy is marked by the untiring struggle to safeguard the state security of the GDR and to protect socialism." This is stated in the February issue of EINHEIT by Erich Mielke, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and minister for state security. The enemies' desire to gain a foothold in our country and to undermine socialism is one thing, but reality is quite another. Just as imperialism's antisocialist plans have foundered in the past 3 decades, so will the class enemy have no chance in the future, Erich Mielke points out.

Other contributions to the issue deal with the continued perfection of the material-technical base. Gudrun Langendorf and Harry Nick emphasize that the material-technical base must be purposefully fashioned to make it more susceptible to fruitful ideas. An important concern is the "development of standardized, unified partial solutions, of building blocks that can be combined to produce new, more effective overall solutions and machine systems assimilating the latest findings of scientific-technical progress."

In another item, Helmut Koziolk writes about the economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the GDR and the USSR, its results and projects for the next few years. He points out that the socialist economic integration not only affects the strengthening of the economic potential of each individual CEMA country but also makes possible the increasingly effective utilization of the potentials of all in the interest of the socialist community of states.

Other articles of this issue deal with the hegemonistic big power policy of Beijing [by Bernd Kaufmann]; the 140th birthday of August Bebel [by Horst Bartel]; and the achievements of the Vietnamese Communist Party, founded 50 years ago [by Juergen Fritz].

CSO: 2300

MINISTER ASSESSES STATE SECURITY ORGANS' MISSION

East Berlin EINHEIT in German Vol 35 No 2, Feb 80 signed to press 15 Jan 80
pp 151-158

[Article by Erich Mielke, minister for state security; member, SED Central Committee Politburo: "Conscious of the Responsibility To Guarantee State Security: 30 Years of Ministry for State Security--30 Years of Struggle for Socialism and Peace"]

[Text] Thirty years of the GDR--these are at the same time 3 decades of the SED's successful security policy. To that, the Ministry for State Security, set up in February 1950, has made an active contribution. Relying on the great strength of the communists, closely allied with the workers class and all other working people, and in comradely cooperation with the other protective and security organs, the chekists of the GDR, even under the conditions in which class conflicts are intensifying worldwide, will do what they can to frustrate the dangerous intrigues of imperialism and other reactionary forces.

GDR history confirms the fundamental realization of Marxism-Leninism that the all-round strengthening and reliable safeguarding of the workers and farmers power and the effective protection of the achievements of the socialist revolution are the decisive task of the workers class and its allies. SED Central Committee General Secretary Comrade Erich Honecker, in his Central Committee report to the ninth party congress, commented on that as follows: "The workers class has the historic mission to establish the socialist, the communist society. For that it must have the power firm in hand. Power comes first and foremost."¹

For Enforcing the Party's Security Policy

Thirty years of the GDR--these are at the same time 3 decades of the Marxist-Leninist party's successful security policy. This policy is marked by the untiring struggle to safeguard the state security of the GDR and to protect

socialism. In the early years of our socialist state we had to break the resistance of the overthrown exploiter class and resolutely prevent all attempts by domestic and foreign reaction to eliminate working class rule and restore the capitalist social order in the GDR. In view of imperialism's persistent attacks against the revolutionary transformation process in the world, and of its goal to undermine and liquidate socialism, the protection of the socialist state and social order and high revolutionary vigilance remain priority tasks for the working class in exercising its power. Along the border between the social systems of socialism and imperialism, between the Warsaw Pact and NATO, the GDR has a particular internationalist responsibility for safeguarding socialism and peace.

The penetrating revolutionary transformations in all areas of public life in our country took place through hard and bitter conflicts with imperialism. The class enemy has made so many different attempts to prevent the triumph of socialism on German soil. They ranged from ideological attacks against the working class party and socialist state power via subversion and fomenting discontent, the organization and activation of counter-revolutionary underground groups, economic sabotage and diverting of specialists, diversion and terror acts all the way to some counter-revolutionary coup attempt and the planned military attack upon the GDR. In their sacrificial struggles against the enemies of peace and socialism and their intrigues, the power organs of the revolutionary workers class, led by our Marxist-Leninist party, have stood their test well. Also the Ministry for State Security, set up in February 1950, has made an active contribution at all important sectors of the struggle in the revolutionary transformation process. By unmasking in time the hostile designs, intentions and intrigues against the workers and farmers power, the Ministry for State Security has helped prevent them. A great number of planned anti-government activities and other crimes have been prevented. Agents have been unmasked, espionage networks were liquidated, and spies were arrested. Underground and terrorist groups were smashed.

The 30-year activity of the GDR's socialist security organs always was dictated by the universal doctrine of Marxism-Leninism to the effect that establishing the socialist social order is possible only if the workers class in alliance with the farmers, the intelligentsia and the other working people knows how to defend rigorously and fortify incessantly the power it has seized.

Party Leadership Guarantees Success

From the very beginning the Ministry for State Security organized its work under SED leadership, on the basis of its resolutions and other fundamental directions from the party and government leadership. Through a creative analysis of party resolutions and documents the associates of the Ministry for State Security are enabled to assess the class struggle situation in every way, spot the security requirements resulting from it, and take account of them in their practical activities. That enables them always to derive the necessary conclusions at once when they proceed against our enemies, to fulfill their proper tasks rigorously, and to meet their responsibility always and in all situations.

The GDR state security organs enjoy the steady care and support of the SED. Even in 1952, at our second party conference, our state's first president, Comrade Wilhelm Pieck, pointed to the "all-round strengthening and support of the state security organs so that they, relying on the confidence and the participation of the working people, can with success bring to nought any assaults by our enemies."² The party has delegated into the ranks of the Ministry for State Security tried and tested cadres who are faithfully dedicated to the cause of socialism and peace and many young communists brought up by the youth organization. Having come out of the workers class, the peasantry and the intelligentsia, and intimately allied with the working people, they place their knowledge and skills at the service of the people and of our socialist homeland. Through the incessant consolidation of the fighting strength of the party organization, through persistent political-ideological and educational party work, and through constantly perfecting its working methods, the efficacy of the Ministry for State Security and the effectiveness of its activities have been improved. In fulfillment of their class mission, the comrades in state security gain much knowledge about plans and activities directed against socialism and peace by which they help in always assessing the conditions of our situation realistically so that the appropriate measures can always be taken.

In the three decades through which the Ministry for State Security has been at work, a close fighting alliance has formed with the members of the USSR state security organs, the Soviet chekists, and the fraternal organs in other socialist states. That alliance is based on the GDR's indestructible fraternal covenant with the Soviet Union and our country's being firmly anchored within the community of the socialist states, and on what our communist goals have to offer all of us in common, our proletarian internationalism. Through our common efforts toward strengthening and safeguarding socialism and through our confrontation with the enemies of peace and social progress, a new and higher stage of cooperation was attained which made it possible for us to inflict sensitive defeats on the enemy.

The activity of the Ministry for State Security and the successes achieved in it would have been inconceivable without the active assistance and help from the citizens in our country. Ever since the Ministry for State Security was set up, the confident collaboration with our citizens has been purposefully reinforced and deepened. Their readiness to participate in the fulfillment of important tasks in safeguarding our social development and protecting our socialist order is growing constantly. They thereby responsibly exercise their rights and duties as vested in the GDR Constitution, demonstrate a high sense of national consciousness, and attest to their close relationship of trust with the socialist state security organ. That will continue to be a decisive prerequisite for realizing the tasks with which the Ministry for State Security is charged.

The Ministry for State Security is more and more closely working together with the other protective and security organs in the GDR. Through uniform conduct and correlation good results are achieved in ensuring the GDR's state security, implementing socialist law, and improving order and security in all public domains. Further extending and perfecting these proven forms of cooperation is an essential concern of our joint activities.

Committed to Peace and to the Security of the Peoples

The work of the GDR's socialist state security organ is largely dictated by the requirements for enforcing the peace program of the 25th CPSU Congress and the foreign policy tasks adopted by the Ninth SED Congress. Proceeding from the great humanistic goals of the socialist states and of all peace-loving forces in the world, to consolidate peace and international security and push back the danger of a devastating thermonuclear war, the Ministry for State Security does all it can in supporting the struggle for ending the arms race imperialism is forcing on us and for effective disarmament measures. In full awareness of their responsibility, the comrades in state security pay particular attention to unmasking the plans, programs and measures of imperialist states, especially of the aggressive NATO Bloc, on high mobilization, their strengthening their military potential, their forceful material and ideological war preparations and the dangers resulting therefrom for peace and socialism.

In view of the fact that imperialism is aggressive and in many respects unfathomable, we intensively watch the efforts by authoritative imperialist circles, especially by the enemies of disarmament and detente, to exacerbate the international situation and kindle new tension. Special attention we pay to the risks which could arise from these intrigues and activities by the enemies of detente and their increasing influence on government policy by the main imperialist powers. The forces of social progress are facing the permanent task to disclose the "secret" that gives rise to imperialist wars and to preserve the hard-won peace in the world. This the members of the state security organs understand as their imperative mission to recognize and unmask the military goals of imperialism, its strategy and tactics, and its activities in the military and armaments industry areas. That at the same time is an important contribution to the reliable protection of socialism and the further strengthening of our national defense. Through providing enlightening instruction, the Ministry for State Security has a share in always keeping socialism's defense capability on the requisite level and in preventing enemy surprises.

In their struggle against the plans and actions by imperialism that threaten peace and the peoples' security, our own agents are engaged in selfless and sacrificial work on their invisible frontline. With the results of their activity in disclosing intentions and measures directed against world peace and socialism, they contribute to the safeguarding of a peaceful future for the peoples and to the extensive protection of socialism. They act as true proponents of the cause of social progress, as patriots and internationalists, as courageous fighters against war and against all anti-socialist plans, intentions and intrigues by the class enemy. As long as imperialism exists and there are forces that seek to use military means of power and organize subversive operations to attain their political goals, the activity of socialist intelligence agents remains an indispensable necessity. The peace-threatening and antisocialist plans, resolutions and operations by imperialist and other reactionary circles impose on the

socialist state security organs not only the justification but, in fact, the obligation to uncover all that threatens the security of the nations and the life of all people on our planet today and in the future. Here one can see the fundamental contrast between the activity of our organs, imbued with high responsibility for peace, and the antihuman intrigues of the imperialist intelligence services. The work of socialist intelligence operators has not the least bit in common with the shameful practices of imperialist agents and other elements doing the bidding of reaction.

From a deep concern for the preservation of peace and for the fate of mankind, and due to their humanistic position, more and more people in the capitalist countries incline toward disclosing the ominous imperialist plans and war preparations. That shows their growing realization that nothing of what threatens to destroy all civilization must be allowed to remain in the dark. They can no longer square it with their conscience to stand idly by and see how the ruling imperialist circles, through their continuing accumulation of mass destruction weapons and through constantly perfecting their war machinery, threaten to lead the world to the brink of the abyss. The struggle for the safeguarding of peace is the main task of our time and is the most justified cause for all people since what is at stake here is the life of the present and of future generations. To commit oneself personally to preserving the peace of the world is the noblest task a person can devote himself to in our time.

Implacably Fighting Against Enemy Subversion

The comrades in GDR state security always look at their activity in strengthening and safeguarding their socialist fatherland as a contribution to continued revolutionary advance and to the protection of the entire socialist community of states. By meeting their patriotic duty to our workers and farmers state, they also fulfill their greater internationalist responsibility.

A special concern of the Ministry for State Security is to vigorously support the party policy of further strengthening the unity and cohesion, and deepening the collaboration, of our countries in all domains of public development. In doing so, we always pay proper attention to what we know about the designs and activities of the imperialist centers. They provide the evidence that imperialism, using all its potentials, seeks to weaken the community of our countries, mainly our fraternal alliance with the Soviet Union, and to undermine our state and social order. Those intentions and activities all fall under the long-range strategic goal of imperialism of countering socialism's growing strength of radiation and altering the international balance of power for its benefit. The socialist countries are being increasingly confronted with ever more sophisticated practices by imperialism and its organs, mainly its intelligence services and ideological diversion centers, as well as other hostile institutions, organizations, groups and forces meddling in our internal affairs, engaging in subversion and organizing antisocialist acts hostile to our state. To that end,

the results of the detente process, especially the international law treaties and agreements concluded in the 1970's, are unconscionably being exploited and abused for antisocialist, subversive purposes.

The hostile centers and forces are trying harder to become immediately effective in the socialist states. They are making persistent efforts to set up and put into effect hostile bases in our countries. They seek to encourage and support hostile forces that still exist here and induce them to engage in antigovernment actions and also to misuse politically unstable citizens for antisocialist purposes and push certain persons into opposition to party and government policy. That goes all the way to the design to organize "opposition movements" in socialist states and to direct and control them from without. For that the enemy uses extremely complex and insidious means and methods and an unbridled demagoguery.

We know his goals and the intrigues employed for them. They have been frustrated and will be frustrated in the future, with all rigor. And we always are mindful of the fact that such subversive attacks are directed especially against the GDR. We are confronting an enemy with much experience in subversive activity. Mainly the hostile centers in the FRG and in West Berlin are making more of their opportunities to affect the GDR citizens ideologically and constantly seek to intensify their ideological diversion. They are misusing these millions of contacts in tourism, travel and transit traffic for their diversionary activity, espionage, attacks on our economy, antigovernment trading in people and other subversive activities within the GDR. For inspiring and organizing such intrigues, the Western mass media play a special role.

The enemies' desire to gain a foothold in our country and to undermine socialism is one thing, but reality is quite another. Just as in the last three decades the antisocialist plans of imperialism have suffered shipwreck, so will the class enemy have no chance in the future either. Our republic has grown strong in the outcome of the struggle for safeguarding and consolidating socialist state power and of the resolute exercise of power by the workers class and its allies. On sure foundations we keep advancing. The situation in the GDR is firm and stable. No one is allowed to touch socialism. That also applies for those kinds of people in the GDR who have placed themselves apart and believe they can conduct and assert themselves, from an encrusted hostile position, as willing tools of the enemy. It applies as much to those who, under massive ideological influence from imperialism and its organs, have become enemies. This is not a matter of denying the fact that even under socialism human development does not proceed without problems and conflicts and that sometimes citizens who have grown up in our society do fall prey to the enemy's influence. We always follow the principle that enemies must be treated as enemies whereas people misguided by our opponent and abused against their own intentions have to be convinced that our cause is right and be recruited to our cause.

Our security and justice organs are not dealing with citizens who have their own opinions about certain problems in our social development. But he who alines himself with the class enemy, violates the laws of our socialist state and thereby hurts the basic interests of our people, will be called to account in conformity with the law regulations in force. Our legal order, which constantly becomes more perfect, enables all working people ever more effectively to frustrate anything that is directed against the socialist state and social order, against freedom, and against the peaceful life and dignity of our people. That also is the basic purpose of the laws that took effect on 1 August 1979, especially the third criminal law amendment.

State Security Is All Society's Business

Our party has always regarded the safeguarding of state security in the GDR not only as a task for the organs especially charged with it but as an overall state and social concern. It conforms with the interests of the socialist state and of each individual citizen to engage actively in constantly strengthening and safeguarding the workers and farmers power, in the rigorous observance and enforcement of socialist legality, and in keeping order and security on a high level in all public domains.

Even way back at the third party congress in 1950, much was made of the need "to train the workers class, the working farmers and the progressive intellectuals for increased vigilance and to raise the sense of responsibility and care for the fate of our construction and our republic on the whole."³ That is and remains a characteristic feature of our party's security policy and conforms to the mission our Constitution gives us. That is why the SED Statute demands of every communist, and the GDR laws commit every citizen, to be always vigilant and take part in the protection of our fatherland and in safeguarding order and security.

Great things have been accomplished in the last three decades in implementation of the policy of the working class party, which is aimed at the good of the people. Socialism has liberated our people from exploitation and suppression for once and for all. It guarantees our citizens such basic rights as the right to work, codetermination, education and recreation, and it ensures women's equality, the all-round promotion of youth, and old-age and health care. Freed from the anguish about subsistence that predominates under capitalism, in our country every citizen has secure prospects. The defense of these accomplishments therefore is in the working people's very own interests.

As attested to by many examples, in the outcome of the implementation of the party resolutions and the continued perfection of socialist democracy, more and more citizens deliberately commit themselves to strengthening and protecting their state. The realization is borne out that social safety and legal security induce men to become willing to contribute actively to further developing and securing our socialist accomplishments. Many suggestions have come right out of the population by which we were able to track down enemies and prevent the implementation of subversive plans, designs and activities.

While the international class struggle is now becoming more intense and the adversary engages in persistent, manifold subversive assaults, an important task is to make the safeguarding of state security and an increased vigilance still more effectively the business of all organs, institutions, organizations and citizens. Any signs of enemy activity must be recognized at once. Certain handles, favoring conditions under which antisocialist forces may become effective, have to be eliminated. Especially important is the all-round protection of government, economic and military secrets.

For Strictly Abiding by Socialist Legality

Our experiences have shown that the GDR's state security largely depends on how well the state and economic management organs, the institutions, combines, enterprises, social organizations and the citizens meet their responsibility for observing socialist legality and high-level order and security in all domains. If they show themselves still more intolerant in proceeding against law violations, deficiencies and inadequacies, the antigovernment and all other criminal elements are deprived of opportunities for criminal acts and other law violations. That would then also remove the conditions and manifestations that are being used against our state and by which the peaceful life and the creative work of the people can be disturbed and the citizens' rights be infringed. So it remains an important task in government management activity to enforce the laws and all other legal regulations rigorously and to eliminate abuse wherever found.

The ninth party congress focused on improving the effectiveness of socialist law on the whole. Together with the other protective and security organs and the organs of justice, the Ministry for State Security sees to it that, by strictly abiding by and rigorously enforcing socialist legality, all crimes and other law violations are systematically uncovered and are punished in conformity with the laws in our state. The comfort, life and health of our citizens are not allowed to be endangered by acts of violence, rowdyism, asocial conduct, and other acts in violation of public order and security. So the citizens' trust in their state is reinforced. Many people give evidence that they have a high sense of responsibility when they themselves resolutely oppose such negative conduct by some and act to get rid of it. They can always count on support from their socialist state and its justice and security organs. The more the deliberate observance of socialist legality becomes habitual for every citizen, the more effectively can favoring conditions and circumstances for state crimes and other manifestations of criminality be eliminated, and the smaller becomes the chance for enemies and other criminal elements to do harm to socialism. Constant law education and law propaganda remain firm components of the political-ideological work of every party organization and of state management activity.

Struggle for Exemplary Order, Discipline and Security

A broad movement for exemplary order, discipline and security has developed under party leadership, effectively supported by the FDGB, the FDJ and the

National Front. This movement has become a firm component of socialist competition. The party organizations, many members and candidates, are heading this movement. They are making great efforts to draw general implications from the valuable experiences gathered in it, to widen the movement and enhance its effectiveness.

In the foreground stands the struggle for high security in all domains of material production to ensure everywhere the unimpeded fulfillment of the economic plan. That calls, for instance, for more prevention in avoiding fires, accidents and disturbances that could cause the economy considerable harm, and for rigorously eliminating all factors that would facilitate such matters. In every sphere of responsibility each manager and all working people must make sure that the provisions of labor, fire and health protection and of technical safety are painstakingly observed and that any manifestations of duty violations, slovenliness and insouciance are energetically opposed. Greater efficiency on the part of the GDR, needed for continuing our political course of the main task and for our confrontation with imperialism, calls for further raising all working people's sense of responsibility in carefully dealing with the material values entrusted to them and in constantly augmenting public property and protecting it from destruction, theft and misappropriation.

The working class party faces the task fully to use the advantages of our socialist social order for strengthening and protecting socialism. That is of crucial importance for reaching the goal set down in the party program, of our continuing the shaping of developed socialist society, whereby to create the fundamental preconditions for the gradual transition to communism. Relying on the great strength of the communists, closely allied with the workers class and all working people, and in comradely collaboration with the other protective and security organs, the chekists of the GDR, under SED leadership, dedicate all their strength to the implementation of the ninth party congress resolutions. On the basis of the significant documents and guidelines of the 11th SED Central Committee plenum, the members of the Ministry for State Security contribute with new initiatives and high achievements to extensively preparing for the 10th party congress.

FOOTNOTES

1. Comrade Erich Honecker, "Bericht des Zentralkomitees der Sozialistischen Einheitspartei Deutschlands an den IX. Parteitag der SED" (SED Central Committee Report to the Ninth SED Congress), Dietz publishing house, Berlin, 1976, p 110.
2. "Protokoll der Verhandlungen der II. Parteikonferenz der Sozialistischen Einheitspartei Deutschlands" (Second SED Party Conference Proceedings), Dietz publishing house, Berlin, 1952, p 210.
3. "Protokoll der Verhandlungen des III. Parteitages der Sozialistischen Einheitspartei Deutschlands" (Third SED Party Congress Proceedings), Dietz publishing house, Berlin, 1951, p 57.

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

CULTURE MINISTER OUTLINES GUIDANCE FOR YOUNG ARTISTS

East Berlin EINHEIT in German Vol 35 No 2, Feb 80 signed to press 15 Jan 80
pp 179-186

[Article by Hans-Joachim Hoffmann, minister for culture; member, SED Central Committee; and Dr Werner Kuehn, secretary, minister's Council for Culture: "Young Artists—Companions and Fighting Comrades." A translation of the East Berlin FORUM article cited in footnote 1 is published under the heading, "Need for Artists to Advocate Marxism Underscored," in JPRS 74753, 12 Dec 79, No 1746 of this series, pp 104-107. Other related information is published in the following JPRS issues of this series under headings as indicated: "Role of Fine Arts, Commercial Arts in Socialism Analyzed," 73665, 12 Jun 79, No 1689, pp 21-30; "West German Speculations Concerning GDR Cultural Policy," 73640, 7 Jun 79, No 1688, pp 33-35; "Culture Authorities Justify Limitations on Criticism of Socialism," "Culture Deputy Discusses Controversial Literature," and "Controversial Playwrights Continue Producing," all three items in 73555, 25 May 79, No 1685, pp 35-60]

[Text] Promoting young talent is a long-term task of strategic orientation in socialist cultural policy for the party, the state and the social organizations. Young artist personalities are wanted who train their imagination and master their field and who turn party-mindedness, their solidarity with the people and civic responsibility, diligence, discipline and a critical attitude toward their own work into criteria that govern their thoughts and creations. Confident partnership between the older and younger generations of artists and a substantively targeted issuing of commissions are important forms for promoting young artists.

As the construction of socialism in our republic, so also the development of its socialist national culture is the concerted effort of several generations under the leadership by the working class and its Marxist-Leninist party. Therein lies both our historic experience and our task.

To secure, preserve and creatively carry on the accomplishments of our culture and art means, far from last, discovering, promoting and challenging all cultural and artistic talents among our people. All our endeavors for the future of our society and its art would lose in value, were they not given their real and firm foundation by systematic and skillful work with our young generation of artists. For that reason, what must concern us most in all questions of planning and all long-range considerations about the development of culture and art is what these artists are like who have the obligation to shape the life of art in the developed socialist society.

We must form young artist personalities who master their field, who turn party-mindedness, their solidarity with the people and their civic responsibility into criteria that govern their thoughts and actions, who know how to combine their immediate everyday experience with the great world-changing revolutionary events of our time, and who excel through their diligence and discipline, modesty and self-awareness, and a creative and critical attitude toward their own work.

What we have already achieved and are achieving at present in this regard significantly determines our literature and art of tomorrow and, thus, the development of our social wealth of relevance altogether. For the further shaping of the socialist way of life is inconceivable without artistic culture--as our party keeps reiterating. This, therefore, is a strategic orientation from which we derive our cultural policy task to spot talent early and develop it systematically over long periods--from the preschool age to mature mastery. It is a task the successful solution of which also depends on how all society takes care of the young artists--be it by an enterprise, a cultural institution or people's representation, parents, teachers, brigadiers, mayors, artists or the youth organization. Because a talent, after all, is a "national resource" (L. I. Brezhnev). The party and state power in our republic have always regarded it as a long-term task of strategic orientation in our socialist cultural policy to discover talent and establish and cultivate productive-creative relations with young artists and their achievements.

Inseparable Component of Our Spiritual-Cultural Life

Our experience has been that in the cultural field also the best preconditions for developing the creativity of the young artists come through consistently acting in conformity with the tried and tested principle of our youth policy, granting "youth confidence and responsibility." Almost 7,000 artists below 35 years of age are active in the various domains of our cultural life.

Young artists made a remarkable and noteworthy contribution to the successful balance-sheet at the 30th anniversary of the founding of our republic. The Young Artists Festival occupied an important spot at the National Youth Festival, the FDJ organizational meeting of 1979. Some 1,300 FDJ students of all art colleges and art schools showed what impressive accomplishments young talent is capable of, if systematically promoted and purposefully at work.

Circa 20 substantial literary works come out every year, first publications of young authors. With a great commitment they form topics, materials and subjects stemming from their own world of experience, embedded in real socialism. They discover and form poetic details marking a gain for our literature through their modes of observation and narration. Some young authors have had a hand in making the developmental process in our literature what it is by having opened up new poetic domains.

The situation is similar for the young visual artists. More than 300 artists under the age of 35 were represented, partly with works that received much attention, at the Eighth Art Exhibition of the GDR in Dresden. By contributing more than 40 percent of the works to the bezirk art exhibits just ended, the young visual artists gave evidence to the great share they have in the enormous growth of the potential and effectiveness of the visual and applied arts.

"Versuche" [Essays], the 1979 retrospective at the International Leipzig Documentary and Short-Feature Week, showed the first works of young movie makers from three decades, among whom many are the recognized film makers in our country today. Young musicians and entertainers also enjoy growing appreciation.

An inseparable element of our artistic life and its international impact is the work at the art colleges and art schools. The artists and teachers who are training the new generation of artists deserve high social recognition. More than half of all artists and writers in the GDR got their training or started their artistic development after 1945. Of the members of the world renowned Leipzig Gewandhaus Orchestra, for instance, more than 90 percent was trained after 1945, and one-fourth of them only concluded college studies within the last decade. As many as 58 music students got prizes and diplomas at international competitions since 1974. The art colleges and art schools see as their most noble task to complete the training and education of the art students, shape class-bound modes of thinking and conduct, and develop the young artists' readiness and ability to involve themselves consciously and with party-mindedness in the revolutionary processes of our time and of our socialist culture.

Most works and accomplishments of the young artists testify to their creators' firm solidarity with their socialist fatherland. Our republic gives them the opportunity to develop their talents, it being both their political and their artistic home, while it, in turn, needs, indispensably, for further developing its spiritual culture, the contribution from the young artists. Many examples show that the productive variety that is also typical of new art is part and parcel of the creative climate in our country. Socialist society needs new art and young artists. Their co-responsibility is wanted, their help in shaping our society, and their specific esthetic efficacy in molding men.

An Active Attitude Toward Life

Our society offers the young artists rich opportunities for creative study, work and comparisons. The most important basis for their creativity is life itself, the wealth of human relations in socialism, the real yet contradictory processes of development. To be at home in our reality is prerequisite to being really experienced in life, and thus to the vital truth in art. Promoting young artists thus mainly means making them deeply care to take an active part in the shaping of society and its continued progressive changes, in the profound transformation of man and his conditions, means making them desire to work in socialism and for socialism.

We should always again urge the young artists to become curious about working man, to observe and learn how he stands up in life, to find out how he thinks, feels and acts, and which habits and attitudes distinguish him. It is a matter of comprehending the penetrating political, economic, social and spiritual-cultural transformations in our time and our country, of perceiving how the workers class has learned and keeps learning to manage the economy and direct the state, how the working people work and live, what they love and what they hate. This curiosity is a basic prerequisite for creating art, for solidarity with life, it mainly being a curiosity about him our art addresses.

Many efforts are necessary to enable the young artist to align himself closely and firmly with the life of the people, with the work, the struggles and the joys and sorrows of the working people. Accurate knowledge and their own experiences will help the members of the young artists intelligentsia best in recognizing and giving artistic shape to the manifold and contradictory manifestations of life as they really are. As practice has borne out, this experience in life which is so indispensable for any personality development cannot be provided merely by well organized excursions, whatever the informational value of them may be. What we rather need are stimulating, permanent and stable relations between the young artists and work collectives and activists of labor, party and government functionaries, scientists and units of the National People's Army--fruitful for both sides. Great opportunities are offered the young artists--as their assignment on the Friendship Road has proven time and time again--to work with outstanding youth brigades and at focal points of our economy. Also their active participation in the cultural life of the socialist youth organization, their town, community or residential area deepens the young artists' knowledge of life and enhances their social respect.

Clear knowledge about the connection between politics and culture and politics and art is particularly necessary for young artists who live and work in a country where art serves all the people and work at a time when the artist's responsibility and obligation are greater and more in demand than ever before. This can benefit a young artist only if he understands that and why our socialist society is developing dynamically and he can early focus on this dynamics and feel himself part of the forward-moving forces; if he knows

that politics is the work of millions of creatively engaged people and, simultaneously, an expression of great epochal conflicts; and if he is aware that high-level art belongs among the most essential elements in the spiritual and social life of our people, its self-awareness, its wealth.

World View, Awareness and Art Creation

To a solidarity with life there must be added the ability to understand the essence of social processes, to integrate and evaluate phenomena and experiences, and to subsume experiences and discoveries in the work of art. The creative work of the young artist in socialist society, in the triumphantly proceeding revolutionary world process, demands of him, especially in view of the diverse and complicated forms of the class struggle, to be firmly rooted in our socialist society and shape ever more strongly a life's attitude that conforms with it, and to assert the class standpoint of the workers class that is moving social development ahead. It behooves all party executives and the socialist youth association, the state organs and the artists affiliations, art colleges and cultural institutions therefore to satisfy and promote the needs and desires of the growing artists generation for an ideological position and stance commensurate with the ideals of socialism and communism.

It must be explained time and time again and understood ever more deeply that the freedom of art and of the artist depends mainly on insight and knowledge and on having the right answer to the question **that**, and why, the victory of progress is inevitably associated with the workers class and the working people. Goethe himself confessed that only by consulting philosophy could a writer get a picture of his own spiritual forces. Becher learned through Lenin's analysis of imperialism, and Brecht through Marx' "Kapital," to see things as they really are. Marxist philosophy and the Great Socialist October Revolution helped Sergei Eisenstein pierce the enigma of the century and gave him the artistic freedom and strength for his creative work. Albert Schweitzer once said that the world-outlook about there being no world-outlook was the most worthless of all world-outlooks and spelled ruin to spiritual life. Equally so, the thesis of bourgeois ideologists about the "value-free artist" is the most worthless of all theories about the value of the artist and his art and at the same time one of the most dangerous ones because it pushes the artist into keeping socially aloof and prevents him from opting for social progress and the revolutionary forces.

Sometimes there is talk among artists about sensitivity, creative spontaneity, the surprising invention as the sole basis for all art creation, and theoretical problems and philosophical studies purportedly only interfered with the creative process. That kind of opposition between sensitivity and awareness, creativity and a scientific world-outlook, is epistemologically untenable and furthermore contradicts all experience with realistic art development. Surprising and creative spontaneity does as a rule express

a rich spiritual capacity.¹ To unfold his talent at a maximum, an artist must acquire theoretical knowledge, insights, and experiences and have a deep feeling for the needs of the people and of the historic needs of a nation and of a period.²

All important art of lasting impact has formed in the confrontation between anti-humanism and humanism, reaction and progress, and has sided with man's happiness and his self-realization. To be fully in tune with our times means to comprehend time and time again, and to make comprehensible, that it is inconceivable, and why it is inconceivable, to find the correct position in contemporary class struggles without the scientific world-outlook. Every young artist must sense that he needs Marxism-Leninism to achieve a stature in the content, form and effect of his art that will keep him in tune with our times.

It is wholly in this sense that even for artists who are not Marxists, and whose view of the world is different entirely, a productive relationship with Marxism-Leninism forms a decisive basis for creating art. Bourgeois-humanist and Christian artists also struggle for truth in art, and for shaping problems that are moving men and that are reflected in their search for happiness, peace, justice and a life of human dignity, a search for history and the future.

New Questions and Problems in Art Creation

Every new artists generation asks new questions of art. Asking new questions means being on the track of life of today. If the young artist wants to master this task, he must take part through his art in exploring the inexhaustible possibilities of human development and mastery under socialism, and of forming and disseminating socialist ideas of value and conceptions of life.

Many works and achievements attest to the committed struggle by young artists to lend artistic form to their experience of reality. They testify to their commitment to the subject chosen, their originality and their search for new artistic solutions. Most of the young ones know that real socialism has its own intrinsic contradictions resulting from its internal and external conditions of existence. Their works are testimony to the struggle to lend artistic form to these contradictions and conflicts in our life and give creative expression to manifold and novel human problems resulting in and from the process of penetrating changes. That too is among the most valuable results of our cultural policy.

Yet even so, the issues in creating realist art have to be discussed more deeply and thoroughly, and it must more convincingly be demonstrated that socialist realist art means presenting reality from the perspective of active man who changes his circumstances in the direction toward social progress. The working class view, the perspective of the working people has to be seized, for each and every work anew. To learn looking at the

world from the angle of those who build houses was Brecht's main virtue, Eisler said, which had to be "handed on" and appropriated. Only through a thorough confrontation with the world view and actions of the workers class and its revolutionary party will young artists also find the answers to the questions that move them.

There are some young authors with interesting subjects but who do not comprehend the relationship between individual and society deeply and extensively enough, or the conflicts, characters, ideas and attitudes of their figures remain too peripheral, or too small. Some stories which certainly show poetic talent do not excite us enough, say too little, lack "significance." That is also true of other arts. A graduate of an arts academy must know more than his special field of art. Society expects a young artist to be able to express his own, something important, something significant for society.

Also the confrontation with all historic struggles and experiences remains an inseparable component of the young artists' search for appropriating the world, for the meaning of life. The art of socialist realism faces the questions of history and looks historically at the present in its movement through history. A conviction of the historic meaning of what we do, based on knowledge, insight and cognition, is one of the most important sources for the self-awareness of socialist society. And to strengthen that awareness also is a task of young art.

Most works by our young artists reflect people of our country searching for the best way to shape socialist society while proceeding from Brecht's basic position: "Telling the truth may often mean expressing criticism. But the whole truth includes a new proposal."³ The critical position belongs to the essence of real socialism and its art. Our party advocates the kind of progressive criticism that proceeds from the position of contending for and defending our achievements and their augmentation. Not all works of art do as yet satisfy this high demand. Not all of them succeed as yet in validly accounting for the accomplishments in our socialist construction and their historic development, their internal interconnections. One of the most important points of attack in antisocialist agitation is the attempt to get the artist in our country to the point where his constructive and party-minded criticism of inadequacies, impediments or deficiencies in our life, in the process that shapes developed socialism, in our bringing our reality ever closer to our ideals, will tip over into destructive criticism of socialism as such. Our class enemy leaves no stone unturned to suggest, in connection with his thesis of the so-called unified German national culture, time and time again the notion of a presumably eternally oppositional character of art and the allegedly unavoidable discord in every social order between spirit and power.

Yet life proves this: The young artists in the GDR stand on historically novel ground. For the first time in German history, spirit and power have fused into real unity serving the good of the workers class and of all the

people, serving peace and socialism. This is one of our basic experiences: In the incessant consolidation of the workers and farmers power and its defense against all enemy assaults lies the guarantee for the further development of the material and spiritual wealth of our socialist nation.

Spiritual Partnership and Creative Atmosphere

An atmosphere in which literature and art spread free and wide also comes about by that the work of the older generation of artists finds its continuation in the works of the new and younger generation. Their common and salient point they find in the cause of socialism.

Our society provides all opportunities for younger authors and artists to learn from their elders, and vice versa. This partnership, for which practice provides many remarkable examples, normally does not come by itself. There are no hard and fast rules for such relations--as little as for other human relations. They want to be grasped from case to case, nor are they by any means free of contradiction. For the older ones our socialist life is an achievement in the original sense of the word. The younger generation of artists was born under socialism. To them, this reality has long been self-evident, ordinary, sound and proper reality. That also is why the question always remains timely that, and how, one generation should pass on its experiences to the next.

We must always again, deliberately and prudently, suggest and organize for the experiences in the life, struggle and art of past and present to be handed on to our young art generation. Not only with regard to the craft but also, and principally, with respect to ideas. Because the world view, the class position and the feeling of life remain important constitutive elements in art creation, skill and mastery. Important here is dialog, discussion, mutual frankness. In this process of give-and-take, the new generation of artists has to appropriate the artistic level and stage of insight of the older generation, appropriate its legacy altogether, to carry on from there, confirm or extend what has been achieved or also reject and substitute something better for it.⁴ We need a ramified sponsorship of mentors. This is a task which artists between 40 and 55 years of age today ought to confront much more than they have done.

In contradistinction to the 1960's, the relations between the older, middle and younger artist generations have become much more strongly accentuated. We must find out more precisely how the various generational demands and answers are being artistically articulated--proceeding from their attitude of basic conformity that they are working "in socialism and for socialism." We must find out where the young ones can provide new impulses, where their accomplishments meet the "qualitative standards of our time," but also where they lag behind historic experience, positions achieved, and the exigencies of our time. No longer is it enough today to take it for granted that young artists live and work in a stable and yet dynamic socialist society where they must take and fill their place. More thoroughly and conscientiously must we trace their attempts in all areas of art--which sometimes, we

must admit, is somewhat awkward--to find out where their art discoveries lie, as they may also be discoveries for society.

The art of socialist realism always of course relates to reality. But it also emanates from art. In this sense the reference to our legacy means both partnership with the tradition and a productive force for new art. This conforms with the desire young artists have to find their own place, find themselves. Deep rapport with the past fosters the realization that all truly great art has always been deeply rooted in the decisive social forces and movements of its times, that it has always operated under a human signature and for man's future. Rapport with the legacy also means observing how artists up to the most recent past have absorbed and depicted artistically the nature of man and the essence of their time, and it also means for us to render productive for today inherited artistic modes of presentation and means of expression. So we should make use of them in such a way that, in their confrontation with concerns and subjects, topics and themes and so forth, they ripen into original, individual artistic expression. That is a lengthy process for each individual, which our society keeps suggesting, promoting, stimulating time and time again, but which each must live through by himself. It is a process that has contradictions to offer which each must resolve for himself.

An especially important form and possibility of spiritual partnership comes from giving out social commissions. When we give artists commissions we have the idea that we want to promote their work and lead them to find themselves and, simultaneously, into the community of all the creative artists in our country. Experiences from Bezirk art exhibits and other areas of art show that a social commission must not be understood merely as a contract that brings financial rewards. The cooperation between those who sponsor the commissions and the artists should favor a creative climate that forms personality and is artistically stimulating. But what is decisive here is to know accurately the talent and inclinations, the artistic ability and spiritual interests of those who are given commissions.

Individual encouragement is important for the artists, also for the young ones. One who gives a commission should not take a know-it-all attitude and project himself into the work of the artists, neither the old nor the young ones. What he must do, however, is give strong and clear assignments, register demands and offer suggestions. This is the way through which the feeling of the artist that he is "being used" may best turn into an active participation on his part, and consciousness and responsibility may then develop and grow strong. Every young artist who struggles for a deep and true representation of reality should encounter, with his spiritual, ideological and esthetic creative problems, some aware, stimulating and understanding partnership--that is a basic concern in the management activity in cultural policy and something of concern for all social forces. Providing the young artists with adequate conditions for living and creating and integrating them fully into life, for instance in the territory, that is mainly the great responsibility of all the local party and government organs, and this not only in a material respect.

Young Artists and Their Audience

The coresponsibility of young artists for forming men and shaping society, a relationship of trust, a creative climate, demanding criteria--all these are indispensable prerequisites for the work of our young artists, prerequisites which mainly also emerge through public familiarity with art, in the process of receptivity to art by the working people. That also is one reason why there is nothing mutually exclusive in demanding more and more diversified opportunities for public talent tests for young artists and the high quality demands for their achievements. Quite on the contrary. We can point to many activities in our country in this respect. Yet there is no reason to be smug about it. Here too we have to think about the connection between effectiveness and reserves. For new art also wants to be ever present under ordinary conditions, wants to be socially effective, respected and valued.

To handle a gifted young man with caution and to encourage him does not mean paying tribute to any halfway successful verse or admiring a picture, no matter how inadequate, so as not to frighten off a talent. After the publication must come the response, which most of the time is controversial. All too often, judgment is still too general, either there is praise or condemnation. What young artists expect, as much as the public, is discriminating judgment. For their creative work young artists need sound evaluations, friendly advice, earnest help. They expect succinctness, clarity, a position in the criticism. We must be open-minded and sympathetic in dealing with what is novel in terms of art, surprising, or willful in the choice or treatment of a topic, a theme, a subject, if fruitful debate and creativity are to ensue. Equally necessary is to be frank and express fair criticism when the subject or theme was not coped with successfully in philosophic terms or was not mastered in artistic terms.

Debate helps young artists in coming to a sincere self-appraisal. One who still has his creative path ahead of him must have the courage to be relentless toward himself, he must develop humility, as it were, as the critical boundary of his self-awareness.

All this fosters that creative climate in which encouragement and criticism complement each other and becomes productive precisely because the greatest possible care is exercised in dealing with the "most sensitive of all matters," as Mayakovski once called artistic talent. Wherever debate is conducted with the idea of finding what is true and right and of advancing socialism, there benefit arises for the whole, for the progress of society as well as art.

FOOTNOTES

1. Cf. Heinz Heuer, "Sensitivity and Awareness," FORUM, No 20, 1979, p 11.
2. Cf. Johannes R. Becker, "Von der Groesse unserer Literatur" (Concerning the Greatness of Our Literature), Aufbau Verlag, Berlin, 1956, p 11.

3. Bertolt Brecht, "Schriften zum Theater" (Essays on Theater), Vol VII, Aufbau Verlag, Berlin and Weimar, 1964, p 318.
4. Cf. Hans-Peter Minetti, "Cognition and Confession in Need of Each Other," FORUM, No 18, 1979, pp 8-9.

5885

CSO: 2300

SUMMARIES OF OTHER MAJOR 'EINHEIT' ARTICLES

East Berlin EINHEIT in German Vol 35 No 2, Feb 80 signed to press 15 Jan 80
'Resumes' addendum

The Topic: Material-Technical Basis

[Text] The following four contributions are published on this subject:

- 1) "Scientific-Technical Progress and Material-Technical Basis" (pp 121-128), by Prof Dr Gudrun Langendorf, lecturer, and Prof Dr Harry Nick, research program director, both at Institute for Political Economy of Socialism, Academy of Social Sciences, SED Central Committee; discussing why and how to speed up the perfection of material-technical base.
- 2) "Machine-Tool Combine's Responsibility for Modernization of Production System" (pp 129-136), by Rudi Winter, engineer, director general, VEB Fritz Heckert Machine-Tool Combine, Karl-Marx-Stadt; focusing on experiences and tasks of the VEB Fritz Heckert Machine-Tool Combine.
- 3) "For Increased Investment Effectiveness" (pp 137-143), by Wolfgang Gress, economist, member, GDR Council of Ministers; state secretary, director, Investments and Science and Technology, State Planning Commission; drawing conclusions for the continued perfection of investment activity.
- 4) "Cooperation in GDR-USSR Fraternal Alliance" (pp 144-150), by Prof Dr Helmut Koziolk, candidate member, SED Central Committee; director, Central Institute for Socialist Economic Management,

SED CC; chairman, Economic Research Council; member, GDR Academy of Sciences; member, EINHEIT editorial board; discussing results to date and main lines of future economic and scientific-technical cooperation.

[PLEASE NOTE: Translation of the above four articles are published under the following headings in a recent issue of EAST EUROPE REPORT: ECONOMIC AND INDUSTRIAL AFFAIRS: (1) Gudrun Langendorf and Harry Nick, "Investment Pattern, Technological Progress Criteria Examined"; (2) Rudi Winter, "Machine-Tool Combine's 10-Year Development, Prospects Reviewed"; (3) Wolfgang Gress, "New Approach Urged for More Effective Investments"; (4) Helmut Koziolek, "GDR's Role in Socialist Economic Integration Detailed"]

Determined Action for Detente and Peace

[Summary of article by Ernst Krabatsch, main department chief, GDR Ministry for Foreign Affairs; pp 159-165]

[Text] On the threshold of the 1980's, the anti-detente course taken by the United States and its NATO allies has led to a noticeable deterioration of the international situation. The NATO missile decision, the enforced high mobilization, the anti-Soviet campaign escalated over the events in Afghanistan and other activities by imperialism that are endangering the peace are being countered by the states of the socialist community by the necessary bolstering of their own defense readiness and, at the same time, their firm resolution to carry on, unerringly, their struggle for detente, disarmament and the safeguarding of peace.

August Bebel--Leader of German Workers Class

[Summary of article by Prof Dr Horst Bartel, member, GDR Academy of Sciences; director of the academy's Central Institute for History; pp 166-172]

[Text] On the occasion of the 140th birthday of the outstanding leader of the revolutionary German Social Democratic Party, tribute is paid to Bebel's imperishable distinction in imposing Marxism on the German workers movement, his resolute struggle against Prussian-German militarism, and his advocacy of the Paris Commune, marked by proletarian internationalism. The ideas of the socialist goal based on the scientific

world-outlook of the workers class and his embracing the proletarian revolution are typical of Bebel's life work, he having been a friend of Marx and Engels.

Communists' Responsibility in the Work Collective

[Summary of article by Wolfgang Enders, secretary, SED Karl-Marx-Stadt Bezirk Management; pp 173-178]

[Text] The work collective is the main field of action for the political work of the communists. What responsibility accrues to them for operating in the work collectives from the tasks assigned by the 11th Central Committee plenum for the further implementation of the ninth party congress resolutions and the preparations for the 10th SED Congress? How does a communist gain authority and confidence? What requirements result for shaping the life within the party? These questions are answered with reference to experiences of the party organization in Karl-Marx-Stadt Bezirk.

Romanian Communists' Supreme Forum

[Summary of article by Gerd Vehres, graduate political scientist, SED Central Committee; pp 187-192]

[Text] The successful balance-sheet drawn up on Romania's development by the 12th RCP Congress (November 1979) and the objectives for Romania's continuing economic-social development during the 1981-1985 Five-Year Plan period. The mobilization of all available reserves, the perfecting of economic management and of the style and methods in party committee work, as well as the development of initiative as an important precondition for meeting the tasks decided on, for creating an all-round developed socialist society in Romania. Fruits of cooperation with the fraternal socialist countries.

Fighting Vanguard of the Vietnamese People

[Summary of article by Juergen Fritz, political researcher, SED Central Committee; pp 193-199]

[Text] On the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the founding of the CPV, the party's development is traced, and its struggle for an independent socialist fatherland and the heroic struggle of the

Vietnamese people, led by the CPV, for implementing the tasks assigned by the sixth party congress and its struggle against the hegemonistic policy of the Beijing leaders are paid tribute to. What tasks are the party and people facing today? How well does the friendship and collaboration with the fraternal socialist countries stand up and develop?

Beijing's Hegemonistic Big-Power Policy

[Summary of article by Dr Bernd Kaufmann, Asian Studies Department, Humboldt University, East Berlin; pp 200-208]

[Text] Based on an analysis of the development of the hegemonistic Chinese big-power policy, its increasing collaboration with the most aggressive forces of imperialism is documented, which also is increasingly extending into the military field, from which the Chinese leaders promise themselves the hitting power needed for bringing their hegemonistic drive to realization. Where are the risks and the limits set against Beijing's hegemonistic policy?

5885
CSO: 2300

POLITICAL ORIENTATION OF YOUTH EMPHASIZED

West German Commentary

Bonn IWE-TAGESDIENST in German No 17, 31 Jan 80 p 2

[Reports from Berlin: "GDR Youth Concerned About Political Developments."
A Translation of the East Berlin DEUTSCHE LEHRERZEITUNG article referred
to below follows this commentary]

[Text] As the East Berlin DEUTSCHE LEHRERZEITUNG [German Teachers Newspaper] admitted, the worldwide political development of the past few weeks has caused much uncertainty and worry among many young people in the GDR. Questions and uncertainties of a number of high school students point out emphatically that time and again it is necessary to explain to them the "deep meaning of every political decision." For this reason the newspaper is calling for additional intensification of the political propaganda work done by the FDJ youth organization.

New FDJ Activists

East Berlin DEUTSCHE LEHRERZEITUNG in German Vol 27 No 5, 1 Feb 80 p 5

[Article by Esther Boettcher, chairperson, Ernst Thaelmann Pioneer Organization, and secretary, FDJ management, Schwerin Bezirk: "Special Attention for the Newly Elected FDJ Functionaries"]

[Text] The FDJ elections in our 221 high schools in Schwerin Bezirk made it clear that we achieve the right political atmosphere in all FDJ basic organizations whenever we rely on the most active FDJ members, i.e., on our leaders.

The election rallies showed a widespread echo to the most recent Soviet peace initiatives. FDJ members expressed their opinions on how they saw their responsibilities for peace, why the FDJ leadership is responsible for military instruction and why these young men have decided to choose a military career.

Especially during these days and weeks, where the question of peace or war, of life or the destruction of all life is coming to a head as never before,

thousands of our students are passionately taking the side of peace. Questions were also raised whether the strength of socialism would be sufficient to push back the insanity of the imperialist armaments race. There is worry and doubt in these questions, almost to the point of pettiness. Questions and uncertainties of a number of FDJ members in our high schools emphasize that time and again it is necessary to explain to them the deep meaning of every political decision.

Axel Menzel, a member of the FDJ leadership in the EOS [extended secondary school] Ludwigslust recalled, for instance, the film cycle "The Decisive Front" that was shown in our training camp: "I was impressed by the super-human effort that was made by the entire Soviet nation. The doubt arises whether we ourselves are capable of such achievements." Axel's doubts and feelings testify how seriously many of our FDJ high school members ponder whether they are setting high enough goals for themselves, and whether they are doing justice to the needs of society. It is a good sign that we can say today that more and more FDJ members are setting the right standards for their thoughts and actions, know and respect the norms of society, are politically open-minded and capable of making class-oriented judgments.

In order to make even greater progress in this regard we are making every effort to reach the point where it will become the norm in every FDJ collective to have regular discussions on political questions and to develop the socialist class-oriented attitude of every FDJ member. FDJ high school functionaries must be even better prepared for this job. Their conviction and their ability to argue the decisive when it is necessary to field all questions and convince others. Experience shows that those FDJ groups are most active in the realization of all tasks which are led by people who have authority on account of their party involvement and sense of responsibility, who are trusted by all of their peers and who set the tone in their FDJ groups. We should not forget, however, that in these school elections many FDJ members were elected FDJ functionaries for the first and second time, and that therefore they must first gain experience in FDJ work. These young people need our special attention and help.

In November 1979 our bezirk secretariat conducted FDJ forums with students in two kreises. The questions raised by FDJ members, and also their thoughts on political questions of our time and on FDJ work confirmed our opinions that we must do even more to increase and intensify their knowledge of SED and FDJ decisions. We noticed that FDJ activists especially want to know more about these matters, and of course must know more about them. Many of their questions, to be sure, could be answered by themselves if they read and studied newspapers more thoroughly. This too is a challenge to our educational work.

In our FDJ bezirk organizations it has become a good and valuable tradition to conduct each year during the winter vacations a bezirk conference of the FDJ high school secretaries. In the seventh bezirk conference of the FDJ high school secretaries in February 1980 we want to achieve that all basic FDJ high school organizations set more challenging goals for themselves

in order to achieve the goals set down in the letter by the Central Council. In the course of this discussion the FDJ secretaries will express their experiences on how it is possible for the GOL [management of basic organizations] to meet their responsibility of activating each FDJ collective and thereby individual FDJ member.

Our FDJ kreis leaders conduct during the winter vacations a 3-day training session with the GOL secretaries, the assistant GOL secretaries, the functionaries for propaganda and the functionaries for work that is useful and productive for society. At this meeting we are especially concerned with making our FDJ functionaries familiar with the content of the eleventh meeting of the SED Central Committee and the eleventh Central Council meeting. We combine this with the study of V.I. Lenin's speech at the Third Komsomol Congress in order to prepare especially well the celebration in all of our high schools of the 110th birthday of Lenin and the 35th anniversary of our liberation from Hitler fascism.

It is also the responsibility of the school administrations to give their best advice in matters concerning the GOL jobs in preparation of our recreation and work camps and in matters concerning our FDJ student brigades.

8899

CSO: 2300

WEST GERMAN SPECULATION ON ROLE OF GDR DEFENSE COUNSEL

Cologne DEUTSCHLAND-ARCHIV in German Vol 13 No 2, Feb 80 signed to press 25 Jan 80 pp 130-132

[Article by Friedrich-Christian Schroeder: "Upgrading of the Defense Counsel in the GDR?" Translations of the two Schroeder articles cited in footnotes 1 and 2 are published under the indicated headings in the following JPRS issues of this series: Footnote 1, "West German Analysis of GDR Criminal Law Reform," 74796, 20 Dec 79, No 1748, pp 12-31; footnote 2, "West German Analysis: Relation Between GDR Amnesties, Penal System," 74723, 6 Dec 79, No 1744, pp 60-62. A translation of the East Berlin NEUE JUSTIZ article cited in footnote 3 is published under the heading, "Significance of Defense Counsel Underscored," in JPRS 74590, 16 Nov 79, No 1738 of this series, pp 87-94]

[Text] In recent times there has not been any good news about criminal law in the GDR. Above all, the 3rd Penal Code Amending Law of 28 June 1979 has brought a sharpening of the criminal law which is hitherto unprecedented, not only in the GDR but also according to that "world standard" which it has sworn to again and again.¹ In particular, this sharpening has been flagrantly contradictory to the worldwide strengthening of the protection of human rights in the pacts of the United Nations and in the Final Act of the Helsinki Conference.

It is all the more agreeable when a ray of light emerges on this dark horizon. To be sure, we cannot view the most recent amnesty as such a ray of light, since even back in the amnesty of 1972 the GDR released almost three times as many prisoners as--relative to the population figures--even existed at all in the FRG. The fact that, 7 years later, more than twice as many prisoners--relatively speaking--as exist at all in the FRG again are up for release is rather startling. With this clearing of the hopelessly overcrowded penal institutions there, the amnesty creates no less than the preconditions for the applicability and effectiveness of the new criminal law.²

Meanwhile, an article appeared in September 1979 in the semi-official GDR journal NEUE JUSTIZ, the tenor of which is such as to considerably

upgrade the function of the defense counsel in the GDR vis-a-vis the previous legal conception.³ It is certain that this article has been written by a lawyer and therefore it speaks in its own interests. But in view of the marked selectivity exerted over the articles in this periodical, especially ever since its reduction in mid-1977 to only a monthly and thereby to half of its former size, articles printed in this periodical take on a semi-official character.

By way of introduction, the author refers to the constitutional right "to a defense" according to Article 102, Paragraph 2 of the GDR Constitution, and he characterizes consultation with a defense counsel as an "essential component" of this right. In this connection, the author polemizes against viewing the rights of the defense counsel as rights of the attorney. But this polemic is only a sham battle. In actuality, it serves as preparation for the noteworthy thesis which inverts the rights of the defense counsel into his duties. Thus, he says, the defense counsel is obligated to inspect the files and to talk with the accused person who is under custody. When in this connection the author remarks that every unjustified "charge" is a violation of the rights of a citizen, it becomes very clear against whom his arguments are really directed.

In the official announcements of the GDR, reference is made time and again to the claim that in the legal system of that country there is no antagonism between the defendant and the nation as a whole, and that moreover the attorney is bound by the so-called "socialist system of laws." Accordingly the obvious question is why is a defense counsel still necessary and meaningful at all in this system. This question is disposed of by the author through reference to the original abolishment of the institution of the defense in the Soviet Union, which however was followed in 1922 by a reestablishment of the bar. He cites a Soviet treatise from the year 1967 in which it says: "The lawyers were set an extraordinarily difficult task--namely, to prove that under the conditions of the Soviet reality, the bar harbors nothing bad within itself, but is a necessary profession...." The author adds: "This quotation seems to show how the experiences of the USSR in this area as well have saved us from errors and long circuitous journeys." By the way, this "scholarly quotation" is also indicative of the semi-official character of the article. The ordinary attorney is unlikely to have the language proficiency and above all the time to routinely keep track of the Soviet Russian technical literature! The author very cleverly points out that nobody raises the question of why besides the judge there is also the public prosecutor and besides the public prosecutor there is also the investigation leader. In line with the prevailing conception in the FRG, he characterizes the defense counsel as an organ of the judiciary and thus upgrades him from a mere legal adviser of the defendant to an independent organ. The defense counsel is, he said, just as indispensable to the criminal proceedings as the public prosecutor.

In contrast to conceptions expressed elsewhere, what he emphasizes is that the task of the defense counsel is "to confine himself /exclusively/ to the exoneration of the accused person or defendant": "The exoneration is the decisive criterion. A defense which does not /strictly/ defend would invalidate itself [*words enclosed in slantlines printed in italics*]."4

The author refers emphatically to the independence of the defense counsel from the other parties to the trial, in accordance with Paragraph 16 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. When he argues: "Therefore it is even self-evident to us that the conduct of a defense counsel cannot be subject to the disciplinary pronouncements of a judge," to the outside observer it is obvious that apparently this statement is really not so self-evident that it did not have to be said at all!

Other attempts as well to yoke the defense counsel to the system from the past are cleverly "dialectically" misrepresented. Thus, "education and prevention" also are a part of the duties of the defense counsel, he says. He says that these duties are not inconsistent with the exoneration function of the defense counsel. Whoever expects from this that the defense counsel is obligated to exert an educational influence over the defendant and over other unstable elements of the society is thoroughly mistaken: Rather, the author sees the duty concerning education and prevention as lying in making it clear to the members of the audience that the person accused of a serious crime must not be considered as guilty in advance, and why this must be so. He says that it is also to be made clear that socialist criminal law is a humanistic criminal law, and that precisely for this reason does the wrongdoer have a defense counsel at his side, who must do everything to make certain that the punishment does not exceed its just limits.

The responsibility of the defense lawyer vis-a-vis the society is turned around to such a degree that the author can say that the defense counsel "places at the disposal of society his knowledge, his skills, and his abilities, over and above any defending in the individual case"! With that, he says, the defense counsel also bears a responsibility for the further development of socialist law. The special perspectives of the defense counsel, his closeness to the accused or defendant, makes him a special authority on those questions which concern the effectiveness of the laws and the prevention of crime. In the interests of society, his experiences should not remain unutilized.

Naturally, the suspicion intrudes itself that in view of the initially described severe setbacks to the reputation of its criminal justice, the GDR is now putting on a propaganda show. Certainly we have no reason whatever to stand up for the GDR against charges and suspicion. Nevertheless, we think that the manner of presentation and its embedding within the GDR's strategies of argumentation support the view that this article is directed predominantly "inwards." According to all

our experiences, a propaganda article would have been set up in a much more obtrusive manner. To be sure, with that the previous questions are only intensified. Can it be that with its 3rd Penal Code Amending Law the GDR completely overshot the mark and shortly thereafter is now backpedaling? Not even the GDR can really have been so short-sighted as that. Rather, it seems of significance in this connection that the 3rd Penal Code Amending Law of the GDR was created without the participation of legal experts, by a commission of the SED Central Committee in cooperation with the Ministry for State Security.⁵ Did the editors of the NEUE JUSTIZ--consisting predominantly of legal experts and judicial functionaries--want to create here a certain counterweight? To be sure, with that an even more speculative area is entered: The area of possible conflicts among the institutions of the GDR. On this there is unfortunately scarcely any spade work.⁶ Meanwhile, again and again it has turned out that the totalitarianism or "monolith" model has been deriving more from the wishful thinking of the rulers than from objective analyses. However that may be--a ray of light on the horizon!

In this connection it also seems worth mentioning that the Supreme Court of the GDR recognized recently, in two decisions contrary to its earlier jurisprudence, an additional claim to costs by the defense counsel for drawing up a statement of grounds of appeal, and that these decisions likewise were published in the circumscribed space of the NEUE JUSTIZ.⁷ The latter of these decisions was justified by the statement: "Belonging to the development of the right to a defense--a right which is guaranteed through the socialist criminal law and criminal process law--is also the correct application of the regulations concerning the compensation for costs to those attorneys appointed as defense counsel."

FOOTNOTES

1. For details see F.-C. Schroeder, "The New Criminal Law Reform of the GDR," DEUTSCHLAND-ARCHIV, 1979, p 1064 ff.
2. For further particulars see F.-C. Schroeder, "Humanity With Hidden Motives-The Birthday Amnesty of the GDR," FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG of 7 November 1979, p 12.
3. Friedrich Wolff, "Status, Tasks, and Responsibility of the Defense Counsel in Criminal Proceedings," NEUE JUSTIZ, 1979, p 400 ff.
4. Italics by the quoter.
5. DER SPIEGEL, 1979, No 40, p 108.
6. On differentiations within the party, see P. C. Ludz, "Partei-elite im Wandel" [Party Elite in Upheaval], Third Edition, 1970.
7. Decisions of 8 December 1978 and 14 June 1979, NEUE JUSTIZ, 1979 pp 235 and 517 f.

BRIEFS

SZCZEPANSKI-CASAROLI ROME MEETING--Professor Jan Szczepanski, vice president of the Polish Academy of Sciences and member of the Council of State of the Polish People's Republic, met on Thursday, 20 March 1980, in a nearly 1-hour talk with the Secretary of State of the Holy See, Agostino Cardinal Casaroli. Minister Kazimierz Szablewski, head of the Group for Poland's Relations With the Vatican, participated in the meeting. On the same day, at 1700 hours, Prof Jan Szczepanski took part in the opening of the new auditorium of the Polish Academy of Sciences in Doria Palace in Rome where he gave the inaugural address to a capacity audience. [Text] [Warsaw SLOWO POWSZECHNE in Polish 22-23 Mar 80 p 2]

EVANGELICAL CHURCH SYNOD--The synod of the Evangelical Reformed Church in the Polish People's Republic held its annual session on 8 and 9 March 1980. Delegates from all the [church] parishes and diasporas as well as the clergy met at a Warsaw parish to discuss the report on the past year's activities and elect church authorities for a new 3-year term. The Synod Presidium was elected with Jan Baum as president, Witold Bender and Jaroslaw Swiderski as secular advisors, and Rev Jerzy Stahl as the ecclesiastical advisor. The permanent vice chairman of the synod and of the Consistory is Bishop Zdzislaw Tranda, superintendent of the Evangelical Reformed Church in the Polish People's Republic. The members of the synod, in four discussion groups and at the plenary meeting, discussed the entire scope of activity of the church, concentrating mainly on such issues as pastoral activity, evangelization, the participation of the youth in religious services, and the ordination of women--theology graduates, as well as care over sick people and the elderly. [Text] [Warsaw SLOWO POWSZECHNE in Polish 24 Mar 80 p 4]

WLOCLAWEK CATHOLIC CHURCH DELIBERATIONS--The deliberations of the [Catholic] pastors in Wloclawek, chaired by Bishop Jan Zareba, the local ordinary, were an attempt to sketch a synthetic picture of the status of parish [church] pastoral activity in Wloclawek. During the discussion, the growing interest in the [Catholic] Church by people who until now were loosely connected with it was stressed. However, there is still an unsatisfactory attendance at Holy Mass on Sundays and a relatively insignificant apostolic activeness of the faithful within the framework of [church] parish life. [Text] [Warsaw SLOWO POWSZECHNE in Polish 24 Mar 80 p 4]

CEAUSESCU HAILED ON 15TH ANNIVERSARY OF ELECTION AS PARTY CHIEF

'Restoration' of Marxist Philosophy Recalled

Bucharest ROMANIA LITERARA in Romanian 20 Mar 80 p 3

[Article by Dumitru Ghise: "The Innovative Spirit"]

[Excerpts] By the nature of my work, the field in which I am most justified in formulating my opinions is that of philosophy. Of course, the theoretical contributions of the secretary general of the party in the field of socio-political thought, in economic theory, sociology, ethics, demography, etc., are also known to me. However, I am convinced that specialists in each field, political scientists, economists, sociologists, etc., would be able to write better and more usefully about these areas. The theoretical work of the secretary general of the party offers an opportunity for reflection on areas with an almost unlimited content and diversity. For all these reasons, I would like to treat only one facet, the creative spirit which is present in the entire activity of the secretary general of the party, a keystone of our entire economy, sociological and philosophical thought; its importance in my opinion, will never be adequately stressed.

I remember that soon after he had been entrusted with the highest position in the country, the 9th Party Congress was held. Initiator of a new historic stage in the development of socialist Romania, this Congress took place under the powerful seal of the personality of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu. On this occasion among the many problems of cardinal importance for the future evolution of the life of our people, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, in his report to the Congress, criticized directly and vehemently tendencies toward dogmatic isolation, tendencies to cling to some panacea theses, a priori intellectual models in which reality could be squeezed, speculative and abstract models, valid everywhere and always.

Dialectical-materialistic and historical philosophy, a conception about the world which is hostile by its very internal nature to any form of ossification, had begun to suffer, in our country, from that "sickness of the spirit" of an idealistic nature, affecting dogmatic beliefs which, divorced from reality, live on the illusion that thought, once it has appeared, is sufficient unto itself. Once they have been revealed and "canonized," ideas

have priority over reality and the latter must take the first into consideration and not the reverse. Contaminated by this "sickness of spirit," dialectical-materialist thought in our country appeared to be satisfied with the concepts which it had crystallized at a given moment and nurtured itself on the illusion that it had arrived at the possession of absolute truth. This my tique of the concept had become more than dangerous. The real, objective world was no longer seen as it really was but as the lenses of fixed and outmoded concepts distorted it and colored it. As a result of these errors transplanted from elsewhere, revolutionary philosophy was transformed, willy-nilly, into conservative, inefficient and pernicious thought. Such a petrified thought could no longer serve as a guide for action for a party whose supreme goal was the revolutionary transformation of society and man.

The battle unleashed at the 9th Party Congress against tendencies toward the hardening and ossification of thought yielded results immediately.

Our party and its secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, deserve great credit for stopping this negative state of affairs on time and for restoring the natural and legitimate rights to philosophical reflection, to the dialectic of the general and the particular. With his well-known tenacity and courage, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu restored to Marxist philosophy in our country its inalienable function of non-preconceived investigation of objective reality. Calling, on every occasion, for a daring examination of life, examining the particular to find what is general and not vice versa, Comrade Ceausescu restored to Marxist philosophy in our country its creative force, its living character, its capacity for being a flexible method for penetrating into reality.

An unrelenting adversary of all that is outmoded, of conservatism and isolation in thought, a fervant partisan of all that is new and progressive, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, in the 15 years that he has been carrying out the highest function in the party, has imprinted upon the life of the party and the country and on the entire research activity, including research in the field of philosophy, a new pace and style of work and thought. The example offered to all of us in this decade and one half and in his entire life dedicated to revolutionary activity, leads us to a conclusion with general and profound significance: only by standing on our own feet and thinking with our own minds, working unstintingly and with face constantly turned toward the light of what is new and progressive will each one of us be able to make, in accordance with our capabilities, a contribution to the progress, well-being and happiness of the nation to which we belong.

'Turning Point' for Socialist Revolution

Bucharest ROMANIA LITERARA in Romanian 20 Mar 80 p 1,2

[Article by George Ivascu: "From the Sources of National Genius"]

[Excerpts] The triumph over facism was, for the Romanian people, a new page in its tormented history. Thanks to the party, the Romanian people embarked,

by the act of its national liberation, upon the road of the revolution for the building of a new order, a socialist order. Since they were rapid in their development, the stages of this process which involved us structurally in the future experienced a number of adversaries, entailing serious contradictions on the very tracks of that which constitutes the legitimacy of a revolution of such a scope: the affirmation, increasingly more creative and more relevant, of the self-awareness of a people who, by the most advanced forces, were building a new destiny.

This new destiny took shape during the course of two decades but the image of the new Romania still bore deep imprints of the difficult period through which it had passed, a result of some unfavorable conditions, especially of an external nature, imposed as such, but, and no less so, also a result of grave distortions having their origin in the very concept and practice of a strictly internal nature, marked by the ravages of dogmatism, of subjectivism and of a restricted breathing of party democracy and, as a result, of the power of creation of the people who hoped for an authentic innovating, effervescent climate, in accordance with its real capacities and, at the same time, in full accord with its aspirations for the manifestation of its true personality on the international level.

At this moment of the confrontation of the progress of our revolution with internal and external conditions, history intervened through the election of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu as head of the party. The 9th Congress (in July 1965), to which Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu presented the Report of the RCP Central Committee, will mark a decisive turning point, of broad perspective, inaugurating the new period of our history under the sign of the opening and expansion of the socialist revolution in its veritable dimensions and perspectives, by its direct relation to the specific conditions of the country, projecting the specific aspirations of the nation. This will be affirmed and developed with increasingly more intensity by the 10th, 11th, and 12th congresses, by the party program, by initiatives and measures in all fields which involve the rapid development of material and intellectual life, under the sign of the multilateral construction of the socialist system.

CSO: 2700

ROMANIA

CEAUSESCU'S CONTRIBUTION TO SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY HAILED

Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 19 Mar 80 pp 1, 5

/Article by Prof Ion Ursu, first deputy chairman of the National Council for Science and Technology/

/Text/ This spring of 1980 marks 15 years since the leading political force of present-day Romania, our communist party, entrusted the country's hopes and future to Nicolae Ceausescu. This decision of the party propelled the Romanian nation into a new era, one of materialization of the loftiest ideals of our nation, ideals which the mind barely dared to nurture prior to 1965.

Under the powerful impact of the revolutionary, innovative thought of Nicolae Ceausescu, the party has mobilized the working class, the peasantry, the intelligentsia, all the people to the materialization of the most firm, comprehensive and demanding strategy of multilateral socioeconomic development of this country, designed to promote socialist Romania, in a comparatively short historical period, to the ranks of developed countries in the world. The scientific, consistent policy of accumulating the resources of development from the national income has provided Romania, in these 15 years, with one of the first places in the world for economic growth rate, an unprecedented rise in industrial capacity, rapid modernization of agriculture, which yielded the highest outputs in the records of farming in this country, and the constant and stable improvement in the people's standard of living.

The policy of primarily relying on our own forces has generated a huge mobilization of all the people for achieving, in the shortest possible time, the capacity of independent economic development -- a necessary condition for full participation in the international division of labor, in the world exchange of assets.

The actual ensuring of the development and full manifestation of socialist democracy, of the principles of socialist ethics and

equity, the communist life and work standards, has resulted in an unprecedented enhancement of the entire people's unity around the party and its secretary general, of the force and effectiveness of the revolutionary process in our country.

In full harmony with the domestic policy, the foreign policy of the party and state, which promotes friendship and cooperation with the socialist countries, with the developing and nonaligned countries, cooperation with all countries, regardless of their social system, makes an exemplary contribution to the achievement of the goals of development, consolidation of the course of détente, and the furtherance of a new international order.

These only are a few of the mobilizing ideas promoted by Nicolae Ceausescu with fervent conviction and energy, ideas due to which Romania today has accumulated economic strength, well-being, exemplary sociopolitical cohesion and impressive international prestige.

The vigorous assertion of reason, revolutionary boldness and spirit, democracy and humanism, and consistent confidence in our own forces, as individuals, people, and nation are treasured gains of these 15 years, which open up a radiant era of multilateral development of this country, inextricably tied in with the work of Nicolae Ceausescu, the leader of our party and state.

In the context of these revolutionary changes, the flowering of science and technology and the assertion of the value of national scientific-technical creativity as basic resource of multilateral development have, as early as the Ninth Party Congress, been major components of the new course imprinted by Nicolae Ceausescu on the political thought and practice of the party and state. In this area also, like in many other areas, the outlook of the party secretary general rationally, wisely, and firmly eliminated some prejudices because of which domestic research work was not appreciated in the context of its importance and value and was regarded only as a component of cultural activity, as noncompetitive with other factors of socioeconomic progress and with foreign scientific-technical activity. Combating this mental attitude, the political guideline given by the party secretary general at the Ninth Congress, on linking science to production, to life, on directly incorporating domestic research into all the people's effort to achieve the goals of socioeconomic development signified a profound revolutionary reassignment of the role of national science and technology in the overall socioeconomic activity. It also signified fairness to the valuable tradition of Romanian scientific and technological schools, which have provided the world with important inputs, that are firmly established in universal conscience, and also an unprecedented

proof of trust in the country's scientific-technical intelligentsia, which has rejuvenated with new, able, and dedicated generations.

Under the urge and direct guidance of Nicolae Ceausescu, Romania has for the first time endorsed a program state policy in the area of scientific research, technological development and introduction of technical progress, in conformance with the new requirements of its rapid economic growth.

The entire period of the past 15 years, marked by the decisions of the national party congresses and conferences, by the formulation of the program for building a multilaterally developed socialist society and Romania's advance toward communism, which bear the determinant imprint of the scientific thought of Nicolae Ceausescu, also is characterized by the unprecedented growth and flowering of domestic science and technology to the status of productive forces, paramount factors in ensuring the resources of development, increase in the national income and wealth, rise in the standard of living and civilization of the people, in the country's independence and efficient participation in the world exchange of values.

The quantitative increases in the material base and staff for research and development certainly are direct proofs of the concern displayed by the party and state for the strengthening of these sectors of activity. During the 1965-1980 period, the investments in expanding research facilities have increased by a factor of 15 and the staff, by a factor of more than 8, in 1980 reaching more than 200,000 people, including more than 70,000 with college degrees. The volume of research work, expressed in related expenditures involving materials and manpower, went up by a factor of more than 9.

Equally illustrative are the improvements in the quality of research work and the utilization of the results of this work in socioeconomic activity, because of the intensive concern of the party and state for providing the important potential of scientific and technical creativity with the best possible guidance and the most effective organization possible. For instance, the over 170 units of research, engineering and designing are now conducting their activities under the leadership of central institutes, which are veritable centers for promoting the growth and expansion of economic branches on the basis of current and long-range needs and of new technological advances. The determining role and the major impact of this system of organization in economic branches are exemplarily proved by the Central Institute of Chemistry, which, under the leadership of academician Dr Engr Elena Ceausescu, world-reputed scientist, director general of the institute,

chairman of the National Council for Science and Technology, has become the source of all technological development, of renewal of production, improvement of productivity and efficiency of the most dynamic branch of the Romanian economy -- the chemical industry.

The better organization of the research network on the basis of uniform structural standards and the continuous upgrading involved, under the authority of the National Council for Science and Technology, which has become a widely representative party and state body with voice and vote, the placing of research work, in the context of the new economic-financial system, on economic bases in the process of upgrading, plus many other regulatory moves of the state are expressions of the concern for most appropriately and efficiently integrating research into the system of materialized labor in this country.

Illustrative of the lofty concept of the party on the place and role of science and technology in the new stage of development also was the directive stating that research, development and introduction of technological progress make up a unified, distinctive section of the uniform national plan, that should be worked out prior to the other sections of the plan, regarding investment projects and production, so that it may serve as support and guidance.

The party and state policy in the area of research has generated a set of major changes, which have essentially modified the character of work in the scientific and technical fields and the style and mental attitudes of workers in these realms.

The profile, responsibilities and influence of the research worker have expanded, from formulation of approaches up to their being materialized in processes and products, completion of investment projects and putting these projects into operation in the context of the planned parameters. The workers, engineers, designers, and constructors today work in unified groups, in joint collectives for achievement of the plan assignments, of the goals of technical progress.

This involves achievement of the very needed link between research, development and production, an essential condition of the vitality, dynamism and socioeconomic efficiency of research. Against this background, generated by the same need, that of full utilization of the potentiality of all research forces of this country, the strategy of integration of education with research and production also asserted itself.

The achievement, under the direct guidance of Nicolae Ceausescu, of the major integrated centers of research, production and

education is a telling expression of the party policy in the scientific field.

Leading Romania's destinies with firm and strictly substantiated control of the future, sprung from his exceptional qualities as a political personality and man of science and from his almost half-a-century experience of uninterrupted revolutionary activity, Nicolae Ceausescu has given the party and state policy new guidelines which time has corroborated.

The inspiring concept of the party secretary general on stating the prospects of our research at least 5 years ahead, so that we may have the capacity for finding solutions to the problems which are ahead of us is an impressive proof of wise comprehension of scientific goals.

Promoting legislative moves, organizing institutions and initiating programs in the areas of science and technology, national resources with low useful contents, energy, reusable materials, agriculture, resources of land improvement, forests and waters, protection of the environment, preventive medicine, and other areas, the President of Romania assures in advance the resolution of some complex problems of national growth and also integrates his political efforts in the advanced front of regional and world issues.

Not fortuitously, according to the firm instruction of the President of this country, Romania adopted the basic principles of a program for research, development and utilization of new sources of energy before the oil crisis.

The directives of the President on the forceful assertion of the scientific-technical revolution in all the sectors of the nation's life and work, as a requirement of the transition to a new quality of our progress, is confirmed every day which brings us closer to the completion of this five-year plan and our entering the next decade. The general indicator of the impact of science on development -- the 45 percentage from the value of industrial output of this year which will be achieved on the basis of new and modernized products, mostly based on domestic research -- will be exceeded, a proof of the correctness and clear-sightedness of the party policy.

The successes and the current strength of Romanian research stem from the materialization of the concept which has been consistently promoted by Nicolae Ceausescu during these 15 years.

We are preparing to enter a new decade, which is characterized in the Directives of the 12th Party Congress as the "decade of science, technology, quality, and efficiency." Providing the

country, on the initiative and under the direct guidance of the party secretary general, with the first Program-Directive of scientific research, development, and introduction of technical progress and the first Program-Directive of research and development in the field of energy, for the 1981-1990 period and in light of the year 2000 projections, the party places major emphasis on domestic science and technology, highlighting the purport of the entire effort to reassess, upgrade, educate and mobilize the more than 200,000 workers in this field, commenced at the time of the Ninth Congress. Gaining security in terms of energy and raw materials, modernizing the structure of production, significantly improving labor productivity, the quality of products, competitiveness, and efficiency, concurrently with cutting down materials expenditure, primarily consumption rates for raw materials, supplies and energy, achieving a new quality in all the areas of socioeconomic activity, doubling the national income by 1990 and correspondingly improving the standard of living, promoting Romania to the level of developed countries -- all these goals and guidelines are vitally based on the implementation of the tasks allotted domestic science and technology. For accelerating the achievement of these objectives we also avail ourselves of broad opportunities of equitable cooperation with all countries, regardless of their social system -- an outcome of Romania's policy in the last 15 years, of the untiring activity of Nicolae Ceausescu.

Prefiguring the next decade, the party secretary general urges us to tackle with greater boldness and scope new and new fields which his scientific scrutiny characterizes as decisive for the country's future development. For instance, we have been urged to step up research into the sciences of life, biology and its frontiers with chemistry, mathematics, physics and energetics, to seek in genetic engineering new, efficient approaches, in harmony with nature, for revolutionary resolution of burning issues such as energy, nutrition, and health. Energetics is oriented toward the assimilation of the renewable energy sources to the greatest extent and on a long-term basis. Industry must seek resources for improving productivity and quality in nonconventional technologies, automation, data-processing and robotization. The scientific management of production, of all socioeconomic activity, science and technology themselves concentrate on cybernetics. The entire front of knowledge is mobilized by the inspiring urge to go beyond present horizons in order to find new, revolutionary paths to implementing the more and more complex tasks of development.

In close harmony with basic, long-range research, applied research, for materialization of approaches in processes and products, must be an essential resource of our economic growth. In the next decade, special emphasis will be placed on ensuring the base of

raw materials and energy, on expansion of this base by seeking methods for using resources with low useful contents, large-scale recovery and reuse of all reusable materials and energy and of local resources. New processes and products which involve minimal consumption of raw materials, supplies, and energy and incorporate the largest possible amount of newly created value, labor and domestic research, and high-standard and sophisticated equipment must be significant factors in modernizing the structure of the economy, in bringing its efficiency level close to that in developed countries.

All research is focused on better utilization, in the context of conservation and wise management, of all our available resources.

Proceeding from Nicolae Ceausescu's criticism of research work, from the instructions received during the lively work dialogue conducted by the party secretary general with research workers, engineers, and designers during these years, we must organize our work so that we may ensure the quickest possible introduction of all the results of research in practical activity, the dissemination of valuable achievements in the overall economy -- a decisive requirement of efficiency in our work.

We now have all conditions for completing the responsible tasks allotted us by the party. The thorough analyses and the measures taken for the continuous upgrading of research work, conducted under the direct leadership of academician Dr Engr Elena Ceausescu, chairman of the National Council for Science and Technology, which provides a splendid and permanent example of creative intertwining of scientific work with political responsibilities, assures a new and broad basis for the activities in store for us under the next five-year plan.

The dovetailing of science and technology with quality, efficiency and development in the Directives of the 12th Congress -- great program of action in the next decade -- reflects the progress of science and technology in this country in light of Nicolae Ceausescu's revolutionary concept. Under the leadership of the party, of the great political personality, thinker, revolutionary and humanitarian, we, workers in the field of science, development, and introduction of technological progress, will make every effort to be equal to the trust and support accorded to us.

11710
CSO: 2700

ROMANIA

GUINEA-BISSAU PRESIDENT CONGRATULATES CEAUSESCU ON REELECTION

AU010844 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 30 Mar 80 p 7 AU

[Congratulatory Telegram from Guinea-Bissau President Luis Cabral to Nicolae Ceausescu on His Reelection as President]

[Text] To His Excellency Mr Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Your Excellency's reelection to the supreme post of president of your country affords me the happy opportunity to conveying to you, on behalf of Guinea-Bissau's people and government and on my own behalf, warm congratulations and sincere wishes for further and more intensive development of the relations of friendship and cooperation between our countries and governments, in the interests of our two peoples.

With greatest and friendly consideration.

[Signed] Luis Cabral, president of the State Council of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau.

CSO: 2700

INTERFERENCE IN INTERNAL AFFAIRS OF STATES CONDEMNED

Bucharest LUMEA in Romanian 20 Mar 80 pp 3-4

[Article by Dumitriu Aninoiu: "The Democratization of International Relations--An Imperative of These Times"]

[Excerpts] The idea of the imperative necessity of the democratization of relations among states is an integral part of the total view of the contemporary world of the Romanian head of state, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, and is an essential element of his political thought which is characterized by a rare perceptiveness and revolutionary boldness.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu stresses the fact that the effective democratization of relations among states is the crucial point for the solution of the problems faced by humanity. This should be a democratization which necessarily involves a real and complete equality of rights of all states and which expresses agreement with the profound transformations which have taken place in the world, with the outright affirmation of the right of peoples to international justice, of their ever-increasing desire for emancipation, independence and national sovereignty.

In the concept of the president of Romania, this means strict respect for the right of each people to choose a road of development which is in accordance with its own interests and to build its destiny freely and independently, without any outside interference. The changes which have taken place in the world, including those in the balance of forces at the international level, make it necessary, more than ever before, that all states, regardless of their size and social system, participate in the solving of great international problems. Life strongly demonstrates this truth--the disappearance of those times when the fate of the world was settled in a few offices, when some states could lay down the rules in international life.

The problems of the present world--from the energy and raw materials crisis to tensions and conflicts--do not concern merely a few people; they concern all states and require their loyal cooperation to find, in all cases, by means of dialog and by taking into account the interests of all, only political, peaceful solutions which would rule out and repudiate force under any form in which it might manifest itself.

The acknowledgment, by all, of these realities would give more strength to the unrestricted affirmation of the desire of the peoples for freedom and independence, for progress and civilization and would liberate them from fear and intimidation.

This presupposes, first of all, the casting off of domineering mentalities and practices which aim at the creation, at any cost, of spheres of influence within which equality cannot exist because it is crippled and abusively interpreted. Nothing can justify the disregard and violation of the inalienable right of states and peoples to be equal. Neither geographical size or population, nor military strength give the right to the assumption, in relations among states, of a superiority which would lead to "protection," or the invocation of an "historic mission" which would actually result in exploitation, in the assumption of powers which inevitably lead to interference, which produce extremely serious deteriorations of the international situation, and which result in a reversal of innovative processes which have just begun.

Such tendencies, which are reminiscent of past times and of privileges obtained by force, generate and nurture malignant tumors in the contemporary world. If we refer to the arms race, for example, we can say that this embryo of the aggravation of international tension has its source in the paradoxical competition in the field of destruction, in the desire not to remain among the equals and to escape into the area of the supremacy of power, of the "benefit" of military supremacy and the imperialist dictat. The continuation of the arms race--with its unforeseeable consequences for the fate and civilization of mankind--stimulates distrust among states, the perpetuation of relations of inequality, the policy of interference in the internal affairs of other peoples, and the maintenance of hotbeds of tension and conflicts in various regions of the world.

The democratization of international relations requires constant efforts to completely abolish the old policy of inequity and interference in the internal affairs of other states. As a result of the fact that true democratization of international relations is still in its beginning stages and is barely going beyond the stage of declarations--albeit beautiful declarations--the world continues to fail to solve fundamental problems and still remains in the zone of upheavals which jeopardize even minimal gains. This has been the situation with the fragile process of detente.

CSO: 2700

REPUBLICATION OF DECREE ON PEOPLE'S COUNCILS' BODIES

Bucharest BULETINUL OFICIAL in Romanian Part I No 13, 14 Feb 80 pp 2-3

[State Council Decree No 21/1975 on the Composition of the Executive Committees and Bureaus of the People's Councils]

[Text] State Council Decree No 21/1975
on the Composition of the Executive Committees and Bureaus of the People's
Councils*

The State Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania decrees:

Article 1. The composition of the executive committees of the county people's councils, that of the municipality of Bucharest and those of its sectors and the municipalities and of the executive bureaus of the city and communal people's councils is that provided in the appendix, which is an integral part of the present decree.

Article 2. The provisions of the present decree are applied beginning with the date of the selection of the executive committees and the executive bureaus, as the case may be, of the people's councils within the sessions for forming the people's councils chosen on 9 March 1980.

Article 3. On the date that the present decree goes into effect, Council of Ministers Decision No 1,557/1972 on the Composition of the Executive Committees of the People's Councils is repealed.

* Republished on the basis of Article II of State Council Decree No 36 of 7 February 1980, published in BULETINUL OFICIAL AL REPUBLICII SOCIALISTE ROMANIA, Part I, No 12, 9 February 1980. State Council Decree No 21/1975 was also republished in BULETINUL OFICIAL, No 107, 8 October 1977.

Appendix*

1. The executive committees of the people's councils of Covasna, Harghita, Ialomita, Satu Mare, Salaj, Tulcea and Vrancea counties are composed of 17 members each, and the executive committees of the people's councils of the other counties are composed of 19 members each, including:

One chairman;

One first vice chairman;

Six vice chairmen, of whom three are secretaries of the county party committee; two are not removed from production, of whom one is a member of the leadership of the county organization of the Socialist Unity and Democracy Front and one is the director general of the general directorate for agriculture and the food industry.

2. The Executive Committee of the People's Council of the Municipality of Bucharest is composed of 21 members, including:

One chairman;

One first vice chairman;

Eight vice chairmen, of whom three are secretaries of the municipal party committee; two are not removed from production, of whom one is a member of the leadership of the municipal organization of the Socialist Unity and Democracy Front and one is the director general of the general directorate for agriculture and the food industry.

3. The executive committees of the people's councils of the municipalities and the sectors of the municipality of Bucharest are composed of 13-17 members, including:

One chairman;

One first vice chairman;

Four vice chairmen, of whom two are secretaries of the party committee of the municipality or sector; two are not removed from production, of whom one is a member of the leadership of the municipal or sector organization of the Socialist Unity and Democracy Front.

In municipalities with over 120,000 inhabitants, the executive committees of the people's councils will have 5 vice chairmen, of whom 2 are secretaries of the municipal party committee; 2 are not removed from production, of

* The appendix is reproduced as it was amended and replaced by means of State Council Decree No 36/1980.

whom 1 is a member of the leadership of the municipal organization of the Socialist Unity and Democracy Front.

4. The executive bureaus of the people's councils of the cities are composed of 9-13 members, including:

a) In cities with up to 10,000 inhabitants:

One chairman;

Three vice chairmen, of whom two are not removed from production, of whom one is a member of the leadership of the city organization of the Socialist Unity and Democracy Front.

b) In cities with a population between 10,001-30,000 inhabitants:

One chairman;

Four vice chairmen, of whom three are not removed from production, of whom one is a member of the leadership of the city organization of the Socialist Unity and Democracy Front.

c) In cities with over 30,000 inhabitants and in the city of Curtea de Arges:

One chairman;

Five vice chairmen, of whom two are secretaries of the city party committee; two are not removed from production, of whom one is a member of the leadership of the city organization of the Socialist Unity and Democracy Front.

5. The executive bureaus of the people's councils of the communes are composed of 7-11 members, including:

One chairman;

Three vice chairmen, of whom two are not removed from production, of whom one is a member of the leadership of the communal organization of the Socialist Unity and Democracy Front.

12105

CSO: 2700

WORK ON DACIA PREPARED FOR UNESCO FAVORABLY REVIEWED

Bucharest ERA SOCIALISTA in Romanian No 4, 20 Feb 80 p 59

/Article by Constantin Gheorghe/

/Text/ In No 3-4, 1979, under the heading "2050 Years Since the Creation of the First Centralized and Independent Dacian State," REVISTA COMISIE NATIONALE ROMANE PENTRU UNESCO /Review of the Romanian National Commission for UNESCO/ publishes a broad grouping of historical studies which, containing varied themes, brings out the permanence and continuity of thousands of years of inhabitation of our country and important aspect of the Geto-Dacian civilization and of the ethnogenesis of the Romanian people and their untiring battle for freedom and independence.

Among the studies devoted to the coming anniversary of more than 2,000 years since the appearance of the Dacian state headed by Burebista on the map of Europe, we first note the one signed by Prof Hadrian Daicoviciu entitled "Burebista's State," in which he gives a succinct yet consistent review of the main characteristic points in the process of establishing this state formation of antiquity. The author stresses that the stormy rise of Geto-Dacian power was not a miracle but was prepared economically, socially and politically on a solid basis and for a long time. It is a question of the flourishing of iron metallurgy even in the second half of the 2d century B.C., of extending and increasing the number of human settlements, of the appearance of some true fortresses, next to the villages and fortified settlements (davae) which served as the residence for the tribal captains and the aristocracy. At the same time, the danger represented by the Celts of Slovakia as well as Rome's move into the Balkan Peninsula hastened the uniting of a state political formation. As the author writes, in several years Burebista created a large state which extended toward the west and northwest up to the Middle Danube and Moravia, toward the north up to the wooded Carpathians, and toward the east up to Olbia, comprising Dobrogea in its entirety and to the south up to Haemus.

After the death of this military genius of the time, the state he created did not disappear but rather, keeping itself within more restricted territorial limits, it became a continuing polarizing center for Dacian reunification.

This was produced in a short time, under the leadership of Decebal, who rebuilt the work of his precursor. H. Daicoviciu shows that the permanence of this trend toward political unity--a rare phenomenon in antiquity--is explained not so much by aggravation of the Roman danger but rather by the unity of the Geto-Dacians in language, civilization and origin.

In the article entitled "Dacia Under Decebal: A Second Period for Flourishing of the Geto-Dacians," academician Emil Condurachi brings out the economic and military capability of Dacia, the most powerful free state from the frontier of the Roman Empire. Decebal's era was one of great flourishing for a progressive civilization. Of course, the author points out, it would be absurd to claim that the Dacians created it by themselves and without suffering the effects. Their originality consists precisely of the way in which they succeeded in using and adapting the Scythian, Thracian, Illyrian, Greek, Celtic and Roman elements. In this regard the complex at the Hills of Muncelu, unique in Europe, is graphic proof of the Dacians' ability to assimilate foreign elements in order to integrate them into their own traditions.

The information reproduced in the studies mentioned once again bring to light the inconsistency of some foreign researchers' assertions of the so-called "liquidation" or "disappearance" of the Dacians following the Roman conquest. Following the Dacian-Roman wars, it can only be a question of natural human losses and in no way of the complete destruction of the army and civilian population, as Constantin Preda concludes in his study entitled "Geto-Dacian Continuity," referring to the antique literary sources. Archeological research shows unquestionably the persistence of the Geto-Dacian population following the Roman conquest throughout the territory of Dacia since the time of Burebista and Decebal. It clearly proves that the Romans directly took over the names of the main rivers as well as of some settlements from the natives. Also, no matter how many colonialists there were, they still were in the minority compared with the native population, which continued to be the main ethnic element. Archeological ruins of Roman Dacia or from zones inhabited by the free Dacians bear the clear mark of the perpetuation of the old Geto-Dacian civilization within the new Roman civilization and the harmonious combining of these two components.

Rejecting various exaggerations and theories which do not conform to the facts of history, Prof D. Berciu in his study "Completion of the Process of Formation of the Language and of the Romanian People" and Prof I. I. Rusu in his study "The Language of the Geto-Dacians and the Romanian Language" present the basic coordinates of the Dacian-Roman synthesis which are at the basis of the new entity which is the Romanian people. As Dumitru Berciu emphasizes, the Romanian people and the Romanian language were comprised as independent ethn and linguistic phenomena throughout the entire area inhabited by the Geto-Dacians. The roots of their history proceed from thousands of years ago, from the Thracian-Geto-Dacian foundation grafted by the powerful Roman factor, which maintained and consolidated unity, assuring the perenniality of the Romanian people. The complex and long-lasting process of Romanization, representing a merging, a union of two peoples--Dacian and Roman--and two civilizations, took place throughout Ptolemaic Dacia and began at the same time as

the penetration of Roman republican currency and Roman goods at the Danube and the Carpathians, also continuing after 275 A. D. Together with this, the local residents adopted the Latin language as the single means of understanding between them, the Romans and the many colonialists. Starting with the 4th century A. D., the spoken Latin language in the interior of the eastern Roman world lost its link with western Romans and developed under its own historical conditions which gave it certain particular features.

The great migrations found an ethnic synthesis and a Dacian-Roman civilization on Dacia's territory, irreversibly crystallized. With the arrival of the Slavs in the 6th-7th centuries, the process of forming the Romanian people already had been concluded in its intimate structure. At the level of social-political organization the tradition of communities continued as well as their confederation into "peoples" or "villages" and from the merger of which came the "countries."

Showing that the Gets and the Dacians were speaking the same language, actually being two Thracian ethnolinguistic branches from the Carpatho-Danubian-Pontic area, I. I. Rusu stresses that it is probable that under the concurrent and vigorous pressure of the Latin language, the Geto-Dacian language was preserved for a long time, in the 3rd century and even later in isolated points or at the outskirts of the province. In any case, the new provincial Romans--most of them even Thracian-Geto-Dacian natives--introduced into the Romanic language adopted and preserved in the bilingual period an important number of words which form a native lexical block and may be distinguished with certainty in the current Romanian lexicon. The author feels that the formation of the Romanian language from the Dacian-Geto-Thracian native lexical factor, integrated and assimilated into Romanic Latin of southeastern Europe, is similar to a phenomenon of synthesis and linguistic and cultural transplanting which led to the creation of a new Latin language--Romanian. This synthesis was produced by the Thracian-Dacians' adopting a linguistic system brought from outside, into which they introduced and continued to preserve words from their own Thracian-Dacian language, which had been replaced and had disappeared as a living organism.

Space does not permit us to pick up the wealth of information and ideas included in the grouping we have been concerned with. We should stress that the treatment in "Review of the National Romanian Commission for UNESCO," which enjoys a broad international audience (the review appears both in English and French), of some basic problem of our country's history can contribute to a more profound knowledge of them and to combatting some errors or distortions of scientific truth.

8071

CSO: 2700

IDEAS OF FRENCH ANTHROPOLOGIST, RUFFIE DISCUSSED

Bucharest ERA SOCIALISTA in Romanian No 4, 20 Feb 80 pp 43-46

/Article by Prof Ion Florea of the Stefan Gheorghiu Academy/

/Text/ The problem of the role of biological factors in the formation of man and in the development of society has returned to the forefront of the modern theoretical-philosophical debates connected both with progress in the development of biology, particularly some of its branches as well as genetics, but also with the trends to "biologize" social structures, relations and processes which have been persistently revived recently. Such interpretations have been brought once again into current use on a broad scale in a distorted form by what is now being called in France the "new right" in philosophy, which is placing a unilateral emphasis on the biological explanation for man and social relations and, by appealing to the data of genetics, is trying to justify the inequality between people and nations /popoare/ and the current relationships of power.

In this dispute the book by Jacques Ruffie, geneticist and anthropologist, entitled "From Biology to Culture" is a valuable work among the interesting attempts to investigate and work out anthropological problems and decipher the stages of man's formation and development and the role of various factors in carrying out this process of the leap from the biological world to the social one. Not only is it a work of anthropology but rather, through the place held by the discussion of social problems, it is also a work of philosophy. The author, with a note of passion and in an active spirit, comes out on humanist, progressive positions regarding some very controversial subjects in ideological and philosophical confrontations of today. In the heated discussion connected with the concepts of the "new right," Jacques Ruffie has taken a decisive attitude against the abuse being made by its representatives of biology and genetics, particularly against the justification of some elitist, racist concepts.*

* "Sociologie et Genetique" in LE MONDE, 11 September 1979.

Discussing such a borderline theme between biology and philosophy, Ruffie tries to also formulate some solutions for many problems man today is being confronted with, some of them very serious. Among them he recalls the danger of man's very destruction, of civilization and human culture through the use of thermonuclear weapons, the rapid demographic increase in certain zones of the world which have lagged behind in development, the exhausting of natural resources, aggravation of starvation in the world, the ecological crisis, international tensions and so forth. As Jacques Ruffie feels, the only answer worthy of man and mankind is a cultural one: development of full awareness of these dangers, broadening of education, disarmament, abandoning egoist and aggressive behaviors and adopting of an altruistic behavior. Of course, such a solution, although it places a unilateral emphasis on education and remains in particular at the level of correcting individual behavior, lies in the area of humanist attitudes--true, however, they are abstractly humanist attitudes. But it often draws attention to some real problems and dangers today hanging over mankind, exercising a positive and critical function in relationship to the apologetic, right concepts of modern bourgeois ideology.

As is natural, in the forefront of the French scholar's work is the examination of anthropogenesis and human emergence, which proceeds from a multilateral concept safe from reductionism about life, convergence with a dialectical concept and with the Marxist view of man's formation and development. As Ruffie graphically says, "Evolution is like a tree whose branches are divided without end."* From a biological viewpoint, hominization does not differ from the origin of other species and it has the same mechanisms. The most characteristic biological features (vertical position, freedom of the hands, development of the brain) are perceptible in the species immediately preceding it so that the biological changes characterizing man are of small proportions compared with the psychosocial changes produced through development of intelligence and the brain and through the move into the social zone. The philosophical value of Ruffie's book lies precisely in the stage-by-stage analysis of the dialectics between the biological and social factors and in bringing out the prevalence of the social factors, becoming more and more emphasized as we progress in the history of society.

Ruffie brings out specifically social qualities belonging to man as an intelligent being capable of organizing a complex, flexible, efficient and permanently changeable society. Human individuals present behaviors which are gained and changed through education and are capable of being adapted rapidly to new demands--but not in a biological regard but in a social regard.

What is to be appreciated in the French author's work is the integration of the social factor in explaining anthropogenesis and man's evolution. Man's many achievements, in his opinion, are not the fruit of an hereditary message but of a cultural-social acquisition. The pressure of natural selection, which acts in the animal world, does not play such an important role at the level of man, because any organic specialization has become useless, without a purpose.

* Jacques Ruffie, "From Biology to Culture," Flammarion, 1976, p 13. In continuation, footnotes to this work will be given in the text.

The social, constructed environment plays a bigger and bigger role in man's life throughout his history. Culture, understood in a broad sense, not only in its quality of spiritual culture, is what gives man his power and his possibilities and is a guide in his formation.

In this view, which overcomes narrow biologism in the understanding of man, Ruffie gives a special role to the neolithic revolution, which he calls "the great turning point for humanity," during which man learned to cultivate selected crops for their qualities and form metal tools which were a great impetus for the processes of placing man in shelters from the whims of the environment, unforeseen whims and assuring food reserves, while animal energy raised the possibilities for work, for action and for moving. The result of this was an increase in the population, social-territorial organization and appearance of the exchange of products and so forth.

A particularly important point was the invention of writing around the year 2500 B.C., by which humanity entered into history and this gave an extraordinary rise to cultural development by fixing knowledge and experience and permitting man to take deeper and deeper action on the natural environment, at the same time forming and changing himself.

In Ruffie's opinion, a characteristic of cultural progress is that it takes place much faster, thus speeding up its rate in an exponential curve. As Ruffie shows, intelligence for man was not a luxury, neither initially nor throughout the history of society, for he had to be intelligent in order not to forget the threatening of a hostile environment. Shelter and security along this path permitted man a certain relative isolation from the environment and return to himself, development of psychism and reflexive awareness. Education became a basic concern to the extent to which we cannot speak about man without it. Development of the reflexive awareness is a basic coordinate of hominization in the sense that, differing from the animal which has awareness of something, "man knows that he knows" and can take as the goal his own reflection, receiving an awareness of himself, of his duration and, primarily, awareness of the future.

Following the process of anthropogenesis, Jacques Ruffie treats the relationship between what is inborn, genetically programed, and what is gained in the process of man's hominization and education, with his research bringing new scientific arguments against the biologicistic, racist, nationalist and fascist theories which, even today, are attempting to justify elitism, social inequality, racial and national discrimination. Differing from the animal, whose fate is irreparably fixed from birth, Ruffie shows, coming out totally against reactionary and nonscientific concepts, human society is based nearly exclusively on cultural and social ties, escaping for the most part from constraints of genetic factors, adapting to all circumstances and being in perpetual evolution. Man, as an individual and society, becomes man through the assimilation of culture and social experience so that for him very few elements of behavior are inborn and subject to a genetically preestablished program. The human individual is the product of society, is and remains "an eternal school child," being inseparable from the group to which he belongs and carrying in his personality the mark of the society in which he is formed and lives.

Of course, schemes of inborn behavior, predispositions exist for man, too, with the development of his capabilities depending both on these predispositions (number of neurons) as well as on the wealth of social connections and influences, with their being linked with education and, thus, the quality of the social environment in which the individual is formed and acts. The most cultivated man is not independent, of course, either from instincts or his heredity, but acquired behavior shaped through education and self-education predominate for him. Knowledge and education and the development of human capabilities are not closed in the determinism of chromosome predispositions but are a cultural and social product. Man is an educable animal precisely because to a small extent he possesses an inborn behavior and he must learn it for the most part. As Ruffie shows, "In our behavior, genetics plays a certain role, although minor, outside some pathological cases" (p 372). "The basic thing in our personality," he stresses, "is connected more with the environment in which we have lived than with the genes transmitted by the couple from which we have come." (p 502).

That which is "acquired" through education, socialization and productive invention, intelligence and creation prevails over what is given, what is inborn. Initially, the paleolithic hoards were slightly specialized able to do everything and with limited possibilities for action, with these limits being given by the quality of the instruments, but their integration was poor, not overcoming the framework of the hoard. The neolithic revolution broadened this framework of specialization and integration very much, contributing to their strengthening and progress.

Society is the main instrument for development, preservation and utilization of knowledge and of the individual's development. By escaping from the rules of natural selection, man invents his own rules, creates moral and legal standards and so forth, which have a basic role in regulating human behavior and society in his entirety. Cultural adaptation, conscious and deliberate, is much more mobile and malleable, adjusting the solutions better in relationship to biological adaptation, its being much more rigid.

Taking a position against some of the most reactionary views, Ruffie gives a broad examination of the problem of the human races and of racism in his book, bringing into discussion a rich documentation from the area of general and human biology which refutes racist concepts. The basic idea from which he proceeds, by applying to the human species the methods of genetic analysis of populations, is that such races do not exist for man, with the human species having been formed from multiple populations among which there are passages. Particularly in the modern world, the species is tending more and more toward a process of homogenization, of reduction in differences between populations, with this process being accompanied by a growth in intrapopulational polyformism. Differing from the old physical anthropology based on a race concept, through the application of methods of genetics of the populations, anthropology has been deeply revolutionized, while the race concept is becoming outdated, superficial and no longer has any explanatory function at the genetic level. Judged in terms of genes and not in terms of morphology, racial

differences no longer have the traditional meaning. They remain exterior, immediately perceptible (the biological ones--color of skin, of eyes and hair--and the cultural ones--language, customs, clothing) and are relative at the level of genes. Genetic research has shown that the individuals of the same group differ more among themselves than the "races" differ among themselves, which shows that at this level the concept of homogenous races becomes inoperative from a scientific viewpoint. The similarity and the difference in physical characteristics are external, secondary criteria for man in relationship to the genetic one. At this level, the races become a myth and lose their scientific meaning.

Ruffie feels that the population comprised of a group of individuals who cross with themselves more than with others forms the basic unit of human evolution, while the separation of population is precarious, with situations being rare where populations remain stable throughout long periods. History more than geography is what makes or undoes human populations in a number of many thousands. Contrary to the classic races, considered to be homogenous and stable, these populations are not fixed units but are dynamic elements which evolve and change endlessly. Socio-cultural behavior belonging to the human being has broken the two conditions of racial existence: sexual isolation and selective pressure (or a different genetic stock). Man is the only being occupying all the environments without presenting notable trends toward specialization. Culture permits man to cope rapidly and effectively with the constraints of the environment and, in order to adapt to any climate, he does not need favorable organic mutations, with appropriate clothing being enough. This has made the man of tropical origin live and propagate in cold zones during the glacial period, thanks to the use of fire and clothing. This freeing man of ecological restraints favored migrations and mixing of populations. Mixing was sped up in the actual historical times, particularly in modern and contemporary times, which accentuates the heterogeneity of population and homogenization of the human species.

Today what is preserving the racial myth so persistently if biological and scientific facts are refuting it more and more? Ruffie feels that it is caused by "sociological" motives, with preservation of the myth being socially motivated by economic and political interests. The "success" of the racial theory, which is based on scientific mystification, depends on psycho-social and cultural causes, often strengthened by political interests. Thus, Ruffie shows, the birth of racism toward the Blacks is linked particularly with the colonial expansion of Europe in the African territories.

Racism not only affirms the existence of human races but also gives them a hierarchy, a hierarchization into inferior and superior races and it promotes racial and national discrimination. From a genetic viewpoint there does not exist a human group which is biologically superior or inferior. Only due to historical motives did certain populations develop more rapidly than others, with some remaining behind in development.

A critique of anti-semitism holds an important spot in the work; it is linked with the myth of the superiority of the Arian race, felt by Gobineau to be the race

creating the values and bearing civilization and culture, a concept raised to a state policy of Hitlerist national socialism, which promoted bestial measures not only of a discriminatory nature against the Jews but also the physical destruction of them through extermination in the concentration camps. As Ruffie shows, Hitlerist racism was based on a double error: that of the existence of an Arian race and that of the existence of a Hebrew race. Neither one nor the other exists as different biological races, even less so in relationships of superiority or inferiority among them.

Ruffie tells of the fact that today we are seeing a renewal of racism and nationalism caused by two complementary reasons: the flow of foreign workers and the socio-economic tensions in the current capitalist society. Once again, racism establishes the comfortable alibi "behind whose back the industrial societies justify the injustices which are indispensable to achieving their profits" (p 462). The economic crisis only worsens racial tension and spreads racist concepts and mentalities.

The entire analysis undertaken by Ruffie's work as well as the combating of certain unscientific, reactionary and biologizing theses does not in itself have a goal, having been oriented in retrospective; rather, it seeks to clear up trends of the future and give an answer to some problems confronting man now and in the future, to apply the lessons of anthropology to defending and improving the human condition and to find some solutions to the dangers threatening it today.

There are many social categories which have remained marginal and which do not occupy the place due them within the community, the drama of which Ruffie analyzes line by line. These marginal groups, which generate tensions which are very serious, are formed of immigrant workers, women, the elderly, the youth and the handicapped. The way that the author draws near to the particular dramatic situation of each marginal group is penetrated by a profound humanism springing from a sense of humanity and social justice. Each of the situations analyzed by the author accuses the society which caused them with the power of facts. This understanding and sensitivity in the analysis of the social and human consequences of the crisis of modern capitalism are one of the valuable elements in the work and concept developed by Ruffie. The least favored by fate are the immigrant workers, who come from various other countries in order to sell the labor force in the industrialized countries. Their living and working conditions are deplorable, often inhuman, despite the fact that the immigrants have a basic role in maintaining the economic prosperity of the countries to which they immigrate. This discrepancy causes the conflicts which risk growing now and in the future.

In treating the problems of the actual anthropology and in the analysis of some specific aspects of the crisis of the present capitalist society, Jacques Ruffie makes contributions which are worth noting and which demonstrate the correctness of the dialectical material and historical concept of man and society and refute the idealistic and irrational theories. However, when he refers to some social-political and philosophical problems of

the modern world, such as those of the social classes, of the role and future of the nation, the author no longer is consistent and no longer takes into consideration the material and primarily economic dimension in defining the nation and the category of the motherland, the dialectical unity between national and international in the understanding of social processes. Continually bearing in mind the spiritual, moral and affective dimension of the nation, we do not have the right for one moment to forget that above all this is a community of economic life, with the economic factor having a decisive role in the process of the formation and development of nations. This basic truth of historical materialist philosophy has not lost any of its value today and for a long time to come as long as the nation still has an historical role to play. Ruffie does not understand at their correct value the role and weight of the national factor in today's world and the dialectical correlation between them and the world nature of history and in a noncritical way he shares the concepts of the integrationist ideology spread today in the west, which do not recognize the role of nations. This position is particularly contradictory as we are living in a world formed of national states, while some of the peoples of these states gained their independence even after World War II. And this process still has not been concluded for some peoples, while for some of them the achievement of political independence precedes the completion of their national construction, since only now are they consolidating themselves as nations.

Actually, Ruffie is committing a grave mistake with the majority of integrationist authors who rush around with accusations for the nation and the national factor, the patriotic factor, that is, confusing patriotism and the national sentiment with chauvinism. Constantly remaining in this confusion, Ruffie arrives at the assertion that "patriotism is a serious obstacle in the path of the integration of humanity and, thus, of their progress" and that "exaggerated patriotism favored by an economic crisis led to Nazism in Germany and to fascism in Italy" (p 523).

To place patriotism on the same plane with nazism and fascism actually means not to understand the causes for the establishment of such hateful regimes and to throw the responsibility for their establishment on the people and on their noble and patriotic feelings. National independence organically correlated with respect for the right of all states to independence is a form for demonstrating liberty at this level in modern and contemporary history. Ruffie far from understands this basic truth of today, seen with such proof in the struggles of the peoples in our century, struggles full of sacrifices, against colonialism and neocolonialism, oppression and national oppression of any kind from the moment he reaches feeling that national independence is an "archaic" category assimilated by "individual egoism." Real national independence is a basic political value of the modern era, while individual egoism is a negative feeling which reflects a reduced social awareness.

Respect for and strengthening of the national independence of all states not only do not hinder international collaboration but are the basic conditions for free cooperation, true cooperation on the world level, while the exchange

of material and spiritual values has its source and measure in the development of each national economy and culture and each people.

Analyzing the current crisis of western society, Ruffie brings out its total nature, like a crisis of the system which does not concern merely a single area of society but, rather, "altering the social ensemble" (p 556) and he dwells broadly on the ecological crisis with its areas--the scarcity of raw materials and pollution--and on the demographic crisis. Being total, the crisis requires total, world solutions. To escape the crisis, among other things, Ruffie proposes replacing the model for quantitative growth, which led to blocking of the system, with the model for qualitative growth in order to thus rebalance the world, which means basic changes in policy.

Although he adopts a unilateral viewpoint which has in mind merely the cultural aspects, it should be noted that the French biologist does not remain only at the individual level, bringing the problem of taking into consideration the relations between people and social groups. With good reason he brings out that the "individual's" happiness no longer is conceived of except within the framework of collective happiness." But Ruffie no longer has in mind in any way the relations among classes. The fact that he does not take into consideration the division of contemporary capitalist society into classes explains many of his erroneous ideas.

The risks involved in the state of crisis of this end of a century should not make us despair, Ruffie says, remaining a believer in overcoming the difficulties. Evolution is marked in its concept by the appearance of new successive levels of integration. The problem which would be posed now for western society is that it should be oriented toward a different way of life which would change interhuman relations and would lead to reaching a new level of integration. Such a change, in his opinion, means more justice, cooperation, awareness and involves a rejection of individual and group egoism, which still corresponds to animal behavior and the adoption of an altruistic behavior which is specifically human. This equals a revolution which could be achieved only as a cultural revolution because, in his opinion, "currently the historical revolutionary forces are part of an exhausted system" (p 567) which depends only on the area of the past.

Ruffie thus assumes in a noncritical manner the mistaken opinions of some thinkers who tend toward the "new left," as well as Herbert Marcuse, who denies the revolutionary role of the working class for the reason that it, as well as other opposition forces, already is integrated into current capitalist society as well as theses of apologetic bourgeois ideology which speak of the reduction and even disappearance of the antagonistic contradictions between the classes of the current capitalist society. These theses are far from the social-political realities of the modern world, maintaining, against the clear social-political realities of the modern world, that the frontiers between classes and between nations belong to the past.

This distorted view of contemporary society hinders Ruffie from seeing that a better human world, which he dreams of, can only be achieved with the struggle of progressive forces, of the working classes and other exploited classes,

primarily the peoples themselves, against reactionary forces and circles. It is not easy to explain that a scholar like Ruffie, whose research once again confirms the justness of the dialectical materialist concept of the anthropogenesis, man and society in general, does not take into consideration that which not even some anticommunist authors can avoid--the force of the influence and prestige enjoyed by Marxist ideology in today's world which, truly, has become a material force in changing the world in large areas of the globe. Although he recognizes Marxism's merit of having contributed to improving the human condition, Ruffie considers it an ideology of the 19th century,. Totally ignoring the basic contributions of Marxism in the main areas of the social sciences, including in founding a scientific concept of man and society and a new, revolutionary humanism which would basically change man's condition in society, Ruffie offers us a deformed, unilateral and simplified picture of Marxism, feeling that it reduces man merely to his dimension as a producer and a consumer. It is completely false to attribute such a narrow understanding of man to Marx' concept. The ideal of the "total" man, of his multilateral development is a basic lever in the theory of scientific socialism.

Jacques Ruffie forecasts that a contraculture will be built compared with the old, inadapted culture, which would smother what was tending to separate humanity (among the phenomena which would have a disintegrating role, he mistakenly considers classes and nations) in order to build a totally integrated system which would lead to a suprahumanity. He combats Nietzsche's idea of the superman, who has a biological content and correctly shows that human evolution has abandoned the organic phase a long time ago. The man of the "posthistorical" period, who would be formed today as a new stage in his development, will lose the remainders of animal behavior once and for all and will create only humanized behavior, in which wisdom will conquer madness, reason will conquer passion, altruism will conquer egoism, justice will conquer exploitation and modesty will conquer pride. But this fate is not unavoidable and depends on man, on his responsibility, on the extent to which he assumes such a fate. The current evolutionary crisis bears a hope but it also involves a danger. Mankind, thus, is at the crossroads, from which he can return to an animal nature or can commit himself to the road which leads to a "suprahumanity" conceived by Ruffie as a kind of "posthistorical paradise." In this way, Ruffie arrives at a naive utopianism, which does not take into account the trends and objective needs being formed in the evolution of society. The creation of a society where the values of humanism, justice, cooperation, altruism and reason conquer will not exceed the historical level of development, as Ruffie imagines it, but will create the environment for the true history of mankind.

All the scientific material offered by Jacques Ruffie with regard to genetics and modern anthropology and his theoretical conclusions in this area confirm the dialectical materialist concept of man and society and the role of work in forming and developing man and human society.

At the same time, he commits flagrant mystifications in showing the dialectics of the human phenomenon, in the relationship between biological and social factors. Jacques Ruffie's work, "From Biology to Culture" demonstrates the limits of naturalist and scientific materialism and of spontaneous dialectics which, although they play an important role in the perimeter of the particular sciences, prove to be powerless in treating the general, overall problems of the world and of society and they require a deep analysis in light of the dialectical materialist concept.

8071
CSO: 2700

ROMANIA

INCREASED ATTENTION TO SOCIAL SCIENCES URGED

Bucharest ERA SOCIALISTA in Romanian No 4, 20 Feb 80 pp 27-30

[Article by Prof Sergiu Tamas of the Stefan Gheorghiu Academy]

[Text] In the context of the dizzy scientific-technical revolution and of its clearer and clearer consequences for social life, there is a considerable rise in the role of science in the modern world. An entire literature and a number of international debates show the continual change in position in favor of fuller and concrete commitment of the social sciences to solving the problems confronting various societies in planning and carrying out the desirable and possible future.

Socialist society is convincingly demonstrating the function of the social sciences based on the concept of dialectical and historical materialism and their ability to contribute to the transformation of realities and to the continual improvement in quality of man's conditions of existence.

As Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu stressed at the 12th party congress, our party feels that "important tasks belong to the scientific research in the analysis of economic and social processes, including those being demonstrated on the world level and in working out the most effective solutions for modernization of the national economy and for improving production relations and the organization of society in accordance with historical conditions and the needs of Romania's progress."

The permanent ties between policy and science take on various institutionalized forms depending on the experience obtained by each country. Directly or indirectly and in greater or smaller proportions, the results of scientific research are integrated in politics and into practical activity. This is because modern societies, despite the basic differences between them, are being confronted with rising demands to have at their disposal a "stock" of viable solutions in order to solve the many current and future problems of development.

A group of researchers from the Stanford Institute (the report entitled "Modern Societal Problems") observes that activity in the capitalist countries

oriented toward solving "up-to-date" critical problems is rather a rule than an exception, a fact confirmed by the consequences or phenomena such as the energy crisis, pollution, urban decay, juvenile delinquency and others. As many men of science and politicians note, the reaction consists of perfecting a systematic activity for identification, analysis and selection of the problems to be researched. At first glance, the recommendation appears to be useless, since the leadership organs are daily concerned with understanding the problems which are to be solved in the future. The new element, however, is the organization of an activity which seeks to identify the potential critical trends not currently being taken into consideration but which may launch future "crises." It is felt that the social sciences could make an important contribution to perfecting such a warning system and be a more substantial help in carrying out a future leadership by improving the means of identification and selection of problems, by exploring the possible consequences of the phenomena which already have become "critical" and the "potentially critical" ones, by planning new social institutes, by experimenting with new means of organization and social action with a view to "testing" them and proper substantiation of the plans for action about which leadership factors have to decide.

One of the results of involving science in leadership on a broad front is the considerable change in "optics" regarding the criteria for appraising the social sciences and their role in society. The prestige of the social sciences in the modern world is measured not merely through refinement of theoretical compilations but through the scope of aid given in seeking solutions for social progress and in predicting ways to overcome the contradictions of development. There is not need for broad arguments in order to bring out the truth that utilization of the potential represented by modern science in exploration of the mechanisms of social dynamics below its possibilities, particularly in the context of a world in rapid change as today's society is, favors the appearance of phenomena of inertia, which in turn cause material and spiritual damages. It is easy to determine that the spread of superficiality, of mediocrity and conformism undermine the correct communication between science and politics, with the role of the former in this relationship being altered through repetition of ideas already placed into circulation until they become banal, through the insistence to "confirm" what is already known or what is expected to be found as a result of some subjective wishes.

The constructive alternative for increasing the role of the social sciences is the direct, explicit and courageous commitment in exploration of social phenomena in order to bring out real or potential problems which are creating or which may create breakdowns in the social organism in the future.

The imperative for the more substantial and direct involvement of the social sciences, together with the natural and technical sciences, in working out, evaluating and selecting the strategies for development, for multiplying the relationships is the main demand for improving communication between science and politics. In this view, the contribution of the social sciences cannot merely be reduced to the role of "enriching" knowledge but it must take on the importance of a working tool to plan for new paths of social action.

In the process of creating the multilaterally developed socialist society in Romania, organizational measures were taken to improve social leadership and assure closer and closer cooperation between politics and science. The Supreme Council for Romania's Economic and Social Development and the National Council for Science and Technology in this context are the original organizational means for utilizing the nation's scientific potential. Combining the features of party and state activity with great organizational flexibility, these institutions permit the mobilization of specialists from the most diverse areas in the activity of analyzing social-economic realities and outlining proposals to resolve some important requirements of economic development and of science and technology.

Permanent cooperation of the party organs with specialists in approaching and outlining solutions to solve the problems which are to be the subject of political decisions is a concrete expression of the relationships of organic unity established between science and power in socialism. In this way the scientific substantiation of the leadership and planning of society in the long term is assured, with the solutions proposed later being amended and changed into decisions through the specific mechanisms for exercising power. The example given is merely a sequence in the many ways and means through which the representatives of science are participating in approaching the problems of development or are being regularly drawn into social-economic activity.

Within this broad commitment of scientific knowledge to treating the problems of the development of socialist society, the social sciences are fulfilling many roles. They intervene with specific means in diagnosing realities and in planning for the future. On another level, a broader one, the social sciences fulfill an important formative role in the area of the even more powerful assertion of socialist awareness.

In accordance with the goals established by the 12th party congress, it is clear that the current stage requires the broad contribution of the social and economic sciences and their more direct involvement in working out possible solutions for the complex problems of development. In this regard, stressing the growing role of scientific research, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu drew attention to the fact that "we should not be satisfied in the area of the economic and social sciences with repeating what has been forecast in the party and state decisions; implementation of these forecasts is obligatory, while repetition of them does not mean science but, rather, practical activity. Research in the area of the social and economic sciences should propose, in relationship to the changes taking place in the area of the production forces and social relations and with the new scientific discoveries, to conceive of and provide for new directions of development for society. Only in this way will science be able to become a material force and important factor in the conscious transformation of society."

In the context of Romanian society's development and the successes obtained in all areas, the results of scientific research remain below the existing potential. Among other things, this fact is due to the attitude of expectation, of sometimes reducing analyses to a commentary of the achievements

obtained in the economy and in social life and to the waste of research forces in some small and insignificant phenomena, practices which clearly come into conflict with the spirit and logic of scientific research and with its social role.

Under conditions where science in general is being asserted directly as a production force, the opening of a broad space for the original creative demonstration of the social sciences is all the more necessary. In this regard what is significant is the attention being given to research activity in the area of the social sciences and to the thematic orientation of it in the program-directive for scientific research, technological development and introduction of technical progress, a program which includes goals looking toward the year 2000. The program-directive approved by the 12th party congress outlines the priority areas for researching the processes in our society, a research oriented explicitly toward the study of basic problems of creating the multilaterally developed socialist society and directing Romania toward communism and the interdependencies between economic, social, political and ideological factors, between the base and the superstructure and quality changes in the structure and appearance of the entire society. At the same time it provides for intensification of research on increasing the leading role of the party throughout the job of socialist construction, evolution of the nation in the future transition to communism, functions of the state in the unified organization and leadership of society and so forth.

Thus, these orientations aim at basic problems of social development, bringing out the increased demands facing all researchers and research and educational institutes.

In this connection, as we know, the demand was powerfully emphasized at the first congress of education and instruction that education, particularly higher education, intensify its research activity, cooperating more and more closely with the scientific institutes as well as economic production units. Clearly, in accordance with the single research plan, the large scientific potential in the faculties can make a greater contribution to solving the various problems connected with promoting technical and scientific progress throughout the economy and social life. More active participation is expected from the teaching and research cadres in solving some stringent subjects of production in the factories and plants, on the job sites, in the agricultural and social-economic units in general.

As Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu emphasized, "this matter is valid, including for the social disciplines, where practice and research must be oriented toward fulfilling the major goals facing these important sectors of activity in the spirit of the 12th party congress decisions." Strengthening of cooperation with the economic enterprises and the scientific institutes assures that education, research and production form a unified, inseparable whole as a basic demand of the development of modern society, particularly the socialist and communist society.

Within the measures taken by the party for the powerful assertion of science in the development of Romanian society, there is particular importance in the idea of getting ahead of practice with a view to seeking solutions for the future. Such a measure is all the more necessary in the area of the social sciences, an area in which current social command must overcome the boundaries of demand of the present statuses for analysis (diagnostic analyses)--and they, of course, are necessary--but they must be completed with a broad range of estimates on the possible appearance of negative or positive phenomena in the future (planning research), substantiation of many alternatives, variations, working out of "scripts" for the consequences of various concrete long-term decisions and so forth.

Specialized literature more and more is giving credit to the idea--actually, in a pertinent way--that the measure and means by which the achievements of the social sciences are being integrated into social practice depend on the specific matrix of relations between politics and science. As we know, formulas which differ from one country to another and from one social-economic context to another are applied depending on the social system. In principle, socialism, through the development of a participational development (and to a great extent, anticipatory) has produced the most important change in perspective in the science-politics relationship.

With regard to our social sciences, it has been noted--and justly so--that they do not always satisfy the growing demand for new solutions, to a great extent because some investigations get lost in minor subjects, as I already have mentioned. However, the same effect also is produced by apologetic works which do nothing but linger in describing the realities of the present, losing the future from view and omitting the objective analysis of the negative aspects. To such shortcomings also may be added the poor progress along the path of interdisciplinary approach, which many times makes studies on social subjects suffer from one-dimensional conclusions.

The positive effects of interdisciplinary cooperation of the specialists' collectives--of course, outside the structures for organization of the research--depend on a number of subjective factors, among which the most important are sensitivity and the opening toward what is new for the leadership cadres in various areas, who should be capable of accepting and critically evaluating the information offered by the social sciences. However, we still meet demonstrations of a lack of faith in the ability of scientific research to treat the concrete problems of social dynamics, demonstrations which most times are an expression of an "empirical arrogance" resulting from an exacerbated interpretation of the positive role of the direct experience of life. From here we also have poor concern with formulating some specific research subjects for the social sciences, the need for directing the interdisciplinary scientific research more effectively toward current and future problems of social and economic development.

Modern social practice is characterized by the rapid growth in demand for social innovation. In this framework we cannot investigate all the areas awaiting new ideas. Various "lists of problems" which require fast solutions

in order to be solved have been placed into circulation in the scientific literature by scientists in the socialist as well as capitalist countries.

Generally, current demands for progress require scientific disciplines which are concerned with the processes characteristic of the dynamics of society which would contribute in their specific way to planning for new structures and paths for political, economic and social-cultural activity. Thus, a broad field opens for social innovation.

Technical and technological progress requires that the potential future problems be taken into consideration, such as those caused by extending automation in industry and the proliferation of robots and by the growth of labor productivity in agriculture and by automation of services. All these, in continually higher proportions, have and will have major consequences in the use of the labor force and its transfer from one sector to another. Such a process cannot help but involve broad creative debates, confrontations of alternatives, appreciation and depreciation of ideas and practices on the centralization of life in cities and villages, measures needed to lessen social stress and create an environment which is healthy for human development, for the more rational organization of education and instruction, health assistance and for use of free time in various forms with a view to self-improvement of the human personality.

No doubt, the social sciences are being called on to make a contribution to working out a new view of the relationship between nature and society, a view based on the idea of preservation and improvement of the environment, introduction of reusable materials into economic circulation on an organized industrial scale, which would reduce energy and raw material consumptions and so forth. In this context, the revolutionary changes in the sphere of technologies and economic relations require rethinking of the ways of evaluating human work through cost-social benefit analysis. A vast area of research is being formed in the direction of forming instruments for measuring and evaluating human activity such as, for example, improvement in the economic indicators and working out social indicators which would serve not only to bring out economic performance but also the steps made along the path of achieving a new, superior quality of life.

With regard to the actual social-political activity, the efficient participation of the masses in leadership, a number of basic aspects are to be examined. As we know, socialist democracy today is in a process of renewal and seeking of new ways of manifestation. Historical experience has proven the usefulness and effectiveness of some institutions of socialist democracy but also has brought out the negative processes connected with the appearance of some phenomena of inertia and persistence of certain bureaucratic trends. The initiative demonstrated under our country's conditions to promote and experiment with new democratic institutions is seeking to introduce a new breath into social-political life and, particularly, to involve the masses' immense energy in treating and solving the problems of development. The open attitude toward what is new and the effort to eliminate the backward structures form a framework favorable for developing innovation in planning for

new structures and new social functions able to lead to a strengthening of self-leadership and to fruitful collective decisionmaking methods, action and control which would articulate more efficiently the needs for the general development of society with the local requirements, at the territorial level or level of social and economic units.

At the same time, the obligations in the area of international relations require greater efforts to find solutions for a new economic order, for disarmament, for the real promoting of relations based on respect for independence, national sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs and mutual advantage.

Concisely evoking these subjects, it goes without saying that there is an immense need for the cooperation of the social sciences and for eliminating practices which often cause "sectorial" attitudes, if not even sectarian, exclusive ones, and for replacing them through interdisciplinary practice. Socialist reality is established from complex social processes in continual interconditioning and in no way from economic, legal, moral, psychological, sociological facts which are separate, isolated and "pure." The formation of a consensus regarding the need to treat the development in an integrated and dynamic view of human problems should have many positive consequences. In this regard, our country's scientific researchers benefit from the complex method in which the material and spiritual development of the country has been treated in the coming decades in the documents worked out and approved by the 12th party congress.

The increase in the social sciences' contribution to providing for and conceiving of new directions of development for society is dependent to a great extent on improving the means of research of social reality. The major difficulties found by knowledge of social phenomena result from the specific nature itself of the subject being researched. Society is a continually evolving reality, under conditions where changes do not take place equally or simultaneously, but rather, at differing rates and in different forms, often contradictory ones, depending on political, economic and social-cultural conditions.

In the confrontation of ideas on improving the tools for social investigations, important clarifications have been made in recent decades and promising results have been obtained for raising the efficiency of social actions. The central problem lies in the capacity of scientific thought to cope with social change. This capacity may be improved substantially by applying a broad range of tools for research which should be utilized in a complementary manner. In this way, if certain parameters of social dynamism cannot be described satisfactorily with a certain type of investigation, in exchange they may be grasped with other tools for research. The results obtained are complementary and through proper corrections, more vast and appropriate knowledge may be obtained regarding the phenomenon researched.

It also should be emphasized that such an approach is particularly useful in the activity of establishing and selecting the social goals themselves.

Involved in this process are elements which depend on the actual "construction" of social life as well as those which depend on the planning of the future "architecture" of society, particularly at the microsocial level. As such, exaggerations which lead to overbidding on the same research practices not only are cancelled out but through minor results may create a feeling of dissatisfaction with the contribution of the social sciences to the practice of leadership. In this regard, the insistence with which sociological investigation often is practiced with questionnaires for nearly all the problems concerned with the leadership act leaves the impression of a minimum and discouraging effort for the leadership cadres in the economy or in other areas who are animated by the most optimistic hopes for the aid which can be offered them by scientific research. Of course, the need for a correct social diagnosis is indisputable but it should be the condition for grasping social dynamism and the origin of social contradictions, which requires the application of a series of methods and techniques capable of bringing this dynamism out.

The planned development of the economy and of social life in socialism offers a privileged field for utilizing mathematical tools but under these conditions we also can obtain truthful knowledge and positive results only by exploring human behavior appropriately. As a result, econometric methods, model enterprises and other similar means are insufficient and methods are needed which can achieve a connection between the objective processes and the human aspects and between the economic and social. Overcoming these shortcomings in scientific methodology has become possible through the progress achieved in shaping the dynamics for the large systems. The studies made have brought new knowledge about the mechanisms of social evolution, since the simulation of dynamics of the systems exceeds the intuitive representation of the unidirectional relations from cause to effect in order to grasp complex, cybernetic, "circular-type" relations between the component parts of any social system.

Simulating the dynamics of the social systems does not ignore the subjectiveness of the social agents, however it changes the plane of analysis in order to grasp the objective mechanisms which act in society on a long term basis. If it is accepted that the limits of knowledge are of an historical nature, then it should be accepted that the recent progress in knowledge, although it has permitted pushing this limit in favor of mathematical thought, does not reduce human subjectivity in its many manifestations which concern the leadership of social processes, such as responsibility, options, preferences for a certain future. Of course, simulating the dynamics of certain processes on the computer broadens the experimental base for social-economic leadership; new forms of experiments become operational which permit testing various solutions of leadership and the possible effects of various programs of actions may be estimated before they are put into practice. It is a conclusion being more and more broadly emphasized that operating with models and simulation of possible future statuses offer new sources of the process of social learning as a basic feature of leadership. "Learning from the future," as specialized literature expresses it, and evaluation of plans for development and of anticipatory views and long-term programs open a broad

field for demonstrating innovation and social creativity which are so necessary today in order to cope with the confrontation with the great complexity of progress.

The results obtained in treating social systems through the simulation of their dynamics have brought out the flagrant contradictions between the intuitive representations of the evolution of social systems and their real behavior. The studies made (Jay Forrester) have shown that, due to the complexity of its behavior, the dynamics of a social system does not react efficiently when only intuitive action has been taken on some factors and the real causes have not been grasped. Social systems possess merely certain sensitive specific points through which their dynamics may be changed, while the consequences differ depending on the short term or long term of the actions taken.

The prospects opened by research activity in the social sciences, the program-directive for scientific research, the emphasis placed on studies for social prospects, on broader treatment of the dynamics of the basic processes in our society permit overcoming the tendencies to limit the orientation of research plan to a narrow horizon. As shown in the program mentioned, science must deepen the knowledge of the laws of historical-social development and contribute to appropriate application of them in accordance with the specific conditions and demands of Romanian society in the current and future stage. Treatment of the problem of the researcher's responsibility and of the role of research activity in the correct evaluation of social facts from this angle shows the increased contribution we are obligated to make to the conscious transformation of society.

As also resulted from the recent meeting of social science cadres, the role and responsibility of these disciplines in the stage we are going through is increased in the dialectical action-knowledge-action relationship. Far from being able to limit the improvement of knowledge of one or another area of reality, they are intended to explore the mechanisms of social dynamics and work out means capable of making the human capability progress, of influencing and directing the processes of social change and speeding up the rate of revolutionary changes which our socialist society is going through, thus contributing to a continually greater extent to implementation of the program for conscious construction in which all our people are involved.

8071
CSO: 2700

ROMANIA

BRIEFS

MALTESE NATIONAL DAY GREETINGS--Bucharest, AGERPRES, 30 Mar--On 30 March, President Nicolae Ceausescu addressed a congratulatory telegram to Anton Buttigieg, president of the Republic of Malta, on the National Day of his country. I am convinced, the telegram reads, that the relations of friendship existing between our peoples will develop and amplify henceforth, too, as a contribution to the cause of peace, collaboration and security in Europe and the world over. [Text] [AU301843 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1821 GMT 30 Mar 80 AU]

STANESCU IN JORDAN--A comprehensive examination of projects carried out in cooperation with Romanian specialists in Jordan as well as an analysis of new opportunities for expanding and diversifying mutually advantageous trade exchanges and economic cooperation was made in Amman during talks between Ion Stanescu, minister secretary of state at the Romanian ministry of industrial construction, and 'Ali an-Nusur, Jordanian minister of industry and trade, with (Sana Odeh), chairman of the National Planning Committee, and other officials. [Text] [AU262128 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 2000 GMT 26 Mar 80 AU]

CYPRIOT SOCIALIST DELEGATION DEPARTURE--The delegation of the Socialist Party of Cyprus, led by Vassos Lyssarides, chairman of the party, left Bucharest in the morning of 26 March, after a Romanian visit at the invitation of the CC of the RCP. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1856 GMT 26 Mar 80 AU]

CSO: 2020

KOSOVO PLANS FOR REGISTRATION NUMBERS FOR CITIZENS

Pristina DELEGATSKE NOVINE (supplement to JEDINSTVO) in Serbo-Croatian
13 Feb 80 pp 3-4

[Text] In separate sessions held on 6 February 1980 the delegates of the Chamber of Opstinas and of the Sociopolitical Chamber adopted the proposed text of the law on the uniform registration number of individuals.

The Reasons Why the Law on the Uniform Registration Number of Individuals Was Passed

The law introducing the uniform registration number of individuals has set forth the form and manner for composing the uniform registration number of individuals and has defined the obligation that the registration number be used in the work of agencies and organizations which on the basis of the law record data on individuals pertaining to public affairs which are of interest to the entire country. This is being done in order to improve the present system of records concerning the population and to establish mutual linkage on a common foundation and to use up-to-date electronic devices and a uniform methodology in the gathering, recording, processing and display of statistical and other data so as to create an integrated and effective system of information about individuals on a common foundation for all sociopolitical communities. Since this law has not dealt with certain matters in this area, this will have to be regulated by a provincial law. This follows from the province's obligation to arrange introduction of the registration number in its jurisdiction within 5 years from the date when the federal law takes effect and to deal with mutual relations and obligations of agencies and organizations in implementing that law since the registration number is one of the constituent elements for introduction of the provincial register of the population.

Other reasons for enactment of the provincial law on the uniform registration number of individuals also lie in the province's obligation to designate the competent body which in accordance with the federal law would define and keep records on the registration numbers issued and would establish registration districts for which the register is kept, would specify

the public documents in which the registration number would be entered aside from the documents envisaged by the federal law, would define the manner in which a mistakenly determined registration number would be invalidated and would prescribe authority for enactment of more detailed regulations on the forms and manner of keeping records on the registration number of individuals.

The very rapid development of society makes it necessary to build an up-to-date and functional system for recording data on the population, using up-to-date technology and technical advances in order to keep pace with that development and for the sake of faster and more effective exercise of rights by citizens and performance of functions by agencies and organizations exercising public authority.

Building a more up-to-date and effective information system that will meet the present level of development of society presupposes improvement of the present diverse systems of information and their mutual linkage, so that an effective information system would be achieved through the use of up-to-date technology and technical advances and application of a uniform methodology in the gathering, recording and processing of data. A precondition for building this kind of system is to establish an identifying character of the basic data on an individual which would make it possible for agencies and organizations to exchange information and would eliminate the need for repetition of a large amount of data.

The law on the uniform registration number of individuals takes as its point of departure the constitutional principle that administrative agencies and organizations exercising public authority shall collaborate with one another on matters of common and general interest, shall inform one another, and shall in their activities see that the working people and citizens effectively, completely and economically exercise their rights and realize their interests.

It follows from the basic content of the law that the registration number is an unvarying individual identifier of the basic identification data on individuals and is one of the elements for building up a more up-to-date public system of information that will be introduced for purposes of efficient and effective keeping of the prescribed records.

On behalf of implementation of these principles the law envisages as the principal condition that individuals should have a single identifier in all records and documents issued on the basis of those records, and that would be the personal registration number established throughout the country according to a uniform procedure and issued only once.

Adoption of the uniform registration number of individuals makes the following possible:

i. exchange of information between different agencies and organizations, more reliable and up-to-date data, so that the citizen ceases to be the carrier of the information from official office to office in exercising his rights and discharging his obligations,

ii. linkage of the automated and unautomated records, faster and more economical updating of operative data in various files, achievement of preconditions for creating a data bank on individuals and for integrated data processing,

iii. elimination of the need for repetition of a large number of the same data in numerous files, a saving on the capacity of electronic computers, etc.

The law contains only those arrangements not contained in the federal law on adoption of the uniform registration number of individuals, which are as follows:

a. definition of the individual's registration number;

b. the manner in which the individual's registration number shall be determined and entered;

c. registration districts and numbers of the registers for the various districts;

d. jurisdiction for keeping records on the registration numbers issued;

e. the files and documents where the registration number is to be entered aside from the files and documents envisaged by the federal law;

f. the manner of invalidation of an individual's registration number erroneously determined;

g. authority for enactment of more detailed regulations on implementation of this law.

Aside from the subject matter which it regulates, definition of the registration number, the law also provides the following:

i. that the registration number of all citizens born before 31 December 1979 shall be determined on the basis of their place of residence, but shall be based on place of birth for newborn children commencing 1 January 1980;

ii. that the registration shall be determined and records on registration numbers kept by the opstina body competent for internal affairs on the basis of previously prepared registers of the possible registration numbers for each date separately, males and females to be kept separately, beginning in 1980;

iii. registrars keeping the register of births are required immediately after the entry has been made in the birth register to deliver an extract to the competent opstina agency for determination of the registration number.

The registration number entered in the birth register and on the personal identity card shall be used for entering the registration number in all other records and public documents envisaged both by the federal law and also the provincial law.

This law provides for seven registration districts, as follows: Pristina, which also includes Podujevo, Lipljan and Glogovac; Kosovska Mitrovica, which includes Vucitern, Leposavic and Srbica; Pec, which includes Klina, Istok and Decane; Djakovica; Prizren, which includes Suva Reka, Orahovac and Dragas; Urosevac, which also includes Kacanik; and Gnjilane, which also includes Kosovska Vitina and Kosovska Kamenica.

The provincial secretariat for internal affairs will issue each year a series of numbers to all opstina agencies and will keep a single file on the registration numbers of individuals that have been established and issued. In view of the possibility of issuance of the wrong registration number to individuals or the issuance of two or more registration numbers, correction has been provided for in that a ruling would invalidate a registration number erroneously issued or a registration number issued when one already existed.

Since the federal law set 31 December 1982 as the deadline for determination of the registration number, the law provides that determination of the registration number will begin immediately and be completed by the end of 1982, by which date not only the normative part, but also other preparations are to be completed. Individuals must report to the competent opstina agency for determination of their registration number and must report their minor children. The law provides a fine not to exceed 1,000 dinars for failure to appear for determination of the registration number.

7045
CSO: 2800

REGULATIONS ON BORDER AREA, COASTAL WATER, ISLAND RESTRICTIONS

[Editorial Report] Belgrade SLUŽBENI LIST SFRJ in Serbo-Croatian on 7 March 1980 (No 12), pages 342-349, issue of the federal legal gazette publishes a Federal Executive Council decision of 21 February 1980 listing the islands, parts of islands, and coastal areas which are restricted or off-limits to foreigners and/or Yugoslav citizens. It also publishes a decree on establishing and dealing with border incidents and other border violations signed on 20 February 1980 by Franjo Herljevic, federal secretary for internal affairs; as well as a decree on areas banned for underwater activity signed by Franjo Herljevic on 18 February 1980.

The 21 March 1980 (No 14) issue of the same publication (pages 438-445) publishes a decree signed on 25 March 1980 by Franjo Herljevic on border crossing controls and on hunting, fishing, civilian flights, other action and residence in border areas, as well as examples of temporary and permanent permits issued for movement in border areas.

CSO: 2800

YUGOSLAVIA

BRIEFS

MIKULIC NOMINATED FOR OLYMPICS--The presidium of the republic conference of SAWP of Bosnia-Hercegovina on 13 March established the proposal to initiate formation of the organizing committee for the "Sarajevo 84" 14th Winter Olympic Games. The presidium proposed at the same time that Branko Mikulic, member of the LCY CC Presidium, be president of the committee. Proceeding from the great importance of this international athletic event and the need for broad social action in the preparations, the presidium of the republic committee of the Bosnia-Hercegovina SAWP pointed to the need for the Yugoslav Olympic Committee, the Yugoslav Council of Organization for Physical Culture, and the Sarajevo city assembly to form as soon as possible the 14th Winter Olympic Games committee. [Excerpt] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 14 Mar 80 p 1]

LC EXPULSIONS IN DJAKOVO--While the district court in Osijek has been trying for several days to determine individual responsibility in the large-scale affair involving the resale of automobiles and theft of social property, the opstina LC committee in Djakovo, based on findings of a comrades' council and discussions in basic organizations, proposed that three of the accused, Josip Herceg, former secretary of the finance secretariat in the Djakovo Opstina Assembly, Mile Kapin, official in the same secretariat, and Viktor Basi, desk officer for registering motor vehicles in the Opstina Secretariat for Internal Affairs, be expelled from the LC. The committee also decided that Janko Grubac, secretary of the Djakovo Opstina, and Grgur Simundic, secretary of the opstina SUP (Secretariat for Internal Affairs) be penalized by a reprimand. Because of their involvement in the matter of car resales, the committee unanimously recommended that the following persons also be given reprimands: Stjepan Cesnik, president of the Djakovo opstina assembly, Mija Krajtner, secretary of the opstina trade union council, and Stjepan Zoric, deputy secretary of the opstina SUP. [Text] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 19 Feb 80 p 6]

END

CSO: 2800

SELECTIVE LIST OF JPRS SERIAL REPORTS

EASTERN EUROPE SERIAL REPORTS

EAST EUROPE REPORT: Economic and Industrial Affairs
EAST EUROPE REPORT: Political, Sociological and Military Affairs
EAST EUROPE REPORT: Scientific Affairs

WORLDWIDE SERIAL REPORTS

WORLDWIDE REPORT: Environmental Quality
WORLDWIDE REPORT: Epidemiology
WORLDWIDE REPORT: Law of the Sea
WORLDWIDE REPORT: Nuclear Development and Proliferation
WORLDWIDE REPORT: Telecommunications Policy, Research and Development

END OF

FICHE

DATE FILMED

25 April 1980

DD.

